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## House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: God of Heaven and Earth, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

We ask Your blessing upon the Members of the people's House. Imbue them with wisdom, inspire them to act with justice, and empower them to work toward legislative solutions to the many challenges facing our Nation.

Bless all the people of our Nation during these days of Senate deliberation. While this action draws much attention nationally, may the work of our citizens' hands issue forth in the betterment of their own lives and the strength and vitality of their local communities.

And may all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### HONORING LIANE DOUGHERTY

(Mr. ROSE of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROSE of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay respect and honor to my great teacher, Liane Dougherty. Mrs. Dougherty passed away on December 5, 2019. She taught me in history class more than 20 years ago at Poly Prep, where she was a mentor. She is survived by her husband, Francis, and her children, Max and Sophie.

Her students recall—myself included—that, each and every day, she would approach the classroom with grace, compassion, incredible wisdom and intellect. I can say without a doubt, I would not be a Congressman today without Mrs. Dougherty.

There is only one person in all of America being honored on the floor of the United States House of Representatives today, and that is Liane Dougherty. She is deserving of that, the best teacher I could ever ask for.

Madam Speaker, may she rest in peace. We will always honor her incredible legacy.

### CELEBRATING NATIONAL SCHOOL CHOICE WEEK

(Ms. FOXX of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, since 2011, National School Choice Week has been recognized as the largest annual celebration of opportunity and education in the world.

In North Carolina, over 2,313 school choice events are scheduled for this week, including events in my district at the Quality Education Academy High School in Winston-Salem and at the DT Early Learning Center in Wilkesboro.

Unfortunately, the media continues to conjure up misleading claims about

school choice, and it is time we corrected the record. School choice is not about picking winners and losers; it is about letting families choose the educational options that meet the unique needs of their children.

A high-quality education is an indispensable tool, and America's children deserve nothing less than an education that empowers them to reach their greatest potential.

### HONORING GLENN SMITH

(Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of U.S. Navy veteran Glenn Smith, a Stark County World War II veteran who passed away last week at the age of 95.

Glenn was a Navy Seabee and served our country from August 1943 to July 1945. He was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, where his father was a coal miner for over 50 years.

In a story familiar to many in the heartland, Glenn made it through the Great Depression by scrapping steel for extra money. He would grow up to be part of the greatest generation to ever live, the generation that freed the world from tyranny.

Glenn was drafted into the Navy at age 19 and shipped out alongside 7,600 other men to Honolulu on Christmas Eve 1943. Glenn would go on to serve in the Pacific theater and, at the end of the war, was flown from Saipan to Pearl Harbor, where he took the USS *Constellation* home.

My office had the honor of presenting Glenn, in October of last year, with his military service medals earned during World War II. Glenn received the World War II Victory Medal and Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal.

Madam Speaker, today we remember Glenn's life and service and thank him

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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for all he did to protect this great Nation.

#### IRS FREE FILE RESOLUTION

(Mr. CONAWAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Speaker, the IRS Free File program is an innovative public-private partnership between tax preparation software companies, the IRS, 22 States, and the District of Columbia offering free online tax preparation and e-filing services to low- and moderate-income taxpayers at no cost to the Federal Government.

Since 2003, over 51 million American taxpayers have filed their taxes for free through Free File, collectively saving over \$1.5 billion in tax preparation fees.

A recent independent study of the Free File program highlighted the value of this critical public-private partnership and reaffirmed that the IRS would not be able to offer the Free File program without the financial support of the private sector.

With over 100 million taxpayers eligible for Free File each year, I believe it is important to make sure more eligible taxpayers are aware of this Free File service, which is an outstanding complement to the other free tax preparation services offered to low- and mid-income families.

Today, I am introducing a resolution formally recognizing the contributions Free File has made to our country and expressing the House's support for this vital program.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank my cosponsor, Congressman BUTTERFIELD, for joining me in introducing this resolution and for his continued work as co-chair of the House Free File Caucus.

#### HONORING CORPORAL SCOTT McDONELL

(Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Corporal Scott McDonell, an exemplary marine stationed in my district at Camp Lejeune.

In the early hours of January 11, 2020, Corporal McDonell heroically pulled three people from a burning car in Wilmington, North Carolina. After he saved their lives, he stayed with the injured passengers for several hours at the hospital. Even though he had never met them, he felt it was his duty to ensure their safety and well-being.

Even while off duty, Corporal McDonell remained faithful to the people he serves by running into harm's way and risking his own life to not only save their lives, but also to provide comfort after a traumatic event.

Corporal McDonell's actions on that day embody the Marine Corps' motto, Semper Fidelis, or Semper Fi, which is Latin for "always faithful."

It is such an honor to represent nearly one-third of all active-duty marines, who, like Corporal McDonell, are always faithful to their fellow marines, communities, and our Constitution.

#### HONORING SPECIALIST JOSEPH A. RAYMOND

(Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Specialist Joseph A. Raymond of East Berlin, Pennsylvania, for outstanding achievement during the Soldier of the Year board for the 1st Battalion, 108th Field Artillery.

Specialist Raymond's outstanding skills and high level of motivation contributed directly to him being selected as the Soldier of the Year, competing at the 56th Stryker Brigade Combat Team Soldier of the Year board.

Specialist Raymond's exceptional performance reflects great credit upon himself, the 1st Battalion, 108th Field Artillery, the 56th Stryker Brigade Combat Team, the Pennsylvania Army National Guard, and the United States Army.

He is a credit to Adams County, to our Commonwealth, and to the entire United States of America.

Madam Speaker, today I salute Specialist Joseph Raymond and congratulate him and his entire family.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JUDY CHU of California). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 4:45 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1645

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. KAPTUR) at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

#### NEVER AGAIN EDUCATION ACT

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 943) to authorize the Secretary of Education to award grants to

eligible entities to carry out educational programs about the Holocaust, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 943

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Never Again Education Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States has demonstrated a commitment to remembrance and education about the Holocaust through bilateral relationships and engagement in international organizations such as the United Nations and the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance; the United States works to promote Holocaust education as a means to understand the importance of democratic principles, use and abuse of power, and to raise awareness about the importance of genocide prevention today.

(2) The Congress has played a critical role in preserving the memory of the Holocaust and promoting awareness, including by authorizing the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum as an independent establishment of the Federal Government to ensure that "the study of the Holocaust become part of the curriculum in every school system in the country", as well as by establishing a national Holocaust Remembrance Day in 1978.

(3) 75 years after the conclusion of World War II, with the decreasing number of eyewitnesses and growing distance of students and their families from this history, it is important to institutionalize education about the events of the Holocaust such as the German Nazis' racist ideology, propaganda, and plan to lead a state to war and, with their collaborators, kill millions—including the systematic murder of 6,000,000 Jewish people; as well as the persecution and murder of millions of others in the name of racial purity, political, ideological, and behavioral grounds, among them Roma, the disabled, the Slavs, Communists, Socialists, Jehovah's Witnesses, and homosexuals.

(4) As intolerance, antisemitism, and bigotry are promoted by hate groups, Holocaust education provides a context in which to learn about the danger of what can happen when hate goes unchallenged and there is indifference in the face of the oppression of others; learning how and why the Holocaust happened is an important component of the education of citizens of the United States.

(5) Today, those who deny that the Holocaust occurred or distort the true nature of the Holocaust continue to find forums, especially online; this denial and distortion dishonors those who were persecuted, and murdered, making it even more of a national imperative to educate students in the United States so that they may explore the lessons that the Holocaust provides for all people, sensitize communities to the circumstances that gave rise to the Holocaust, and help youth be less susceptible to the falsehood of Holocaust denial and distortion and to the destructive messages of hate that arise from Holocaust denial and distortion.

(6) Currently, 12 States (California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island) require by law that schools teach students about the Holocaust; more schools and teachers, including those in underserved communities, can and should deliver quality Holocaust education.

(7) For more than 30 years, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum has worked to build and support the field of Holocaust education, and advance the quality and sustainability of Holocaust education at the local, State, and national levels, by engaging teachers and students across disciplines and grade levels.

(8) The Federal Government, through support for educational activities of national museums established under Federal law, can assist teachers in efforts to incorporate historically accurate instruction on human rights atrocities, including the Holocaust, in curricula.

### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **ANTISEMITISM.**—The term “antisemitism” means a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.

(2) **DIRECTOR.**—The term “Director” means the Director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

(3) **ELIGIBLE PROGRAM PARTICIPANT.**—The term “eligible program participant” means—

(A) a high school teacher, a teacher of one of the middle grades, or a school leader of a high school or a school that includes one of the middle grades (as such terms are defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801));

(B) an educational leader or expert who is not employed by a local educational agency (as defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801)) or an elementary school or secondary school (as such terms are so defined) that is independent of any local educational agency; or

(C) a prospective teacher enrolled in a program of postsecondary education coursework or preservice clinical education.

(4) **HOLocaust.**—The term “the Holocaust” means the systematic, bureaucratic, state-sponsored persecution and murder of 6,000,000 Jews by the Nazi regime and its allies and collaborators. During the era of the Holocaust, German authorities also targeted other groups because of their perceived “racial inferiority”, such as Roma, the disabled, and Slavs. Other groups were persecuted on political, ideological, and behavioral grounds, among them Communists, Socialists, Jehovah’s Witnesses, and homosexuals.

(5) **HOLocaust DENIAL AND DISTORTION.**—The term “Holocaust denial and distortion” means discourse and propaganda that deny the historical reality and the extent of the extermination of the Jews by the Nazis and their accomplices during World War II, known as the Holocaust. Holocaust denial refers specifically to any attempt to claim that the Holocaust did not take place. Holocaust distortion refers to efforts to excuse or minimize the events of the Holocaust or its principal elements, including collaborators and allies of Nazi Germany, to blame the Jews for causing their own genocide, or to portray the Holocaust as a positive historical event.

(6) **HOLocaust EDUCATION CENTER.**—The term “Holocaust education center” means an institution that furthers the teaching and learning about the Holocaust by offering programs for students and training for teachers and other types of professional leadership audiences.

(7) **HOLocaust EDUCATION PROGRAM.**—The term “Holocaust education program” means a program that has as its specific and primary purpose to improve awareness and un-

derstanding of the Holocaust and educate individuals on the lessons of the Holocaust as a means to raise awareness about the importance of preventing genocide, hate, and bigotry against any group of people.

### SEC. 4. PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

(b) **DONATIONS, GIFTS, BEQUESTS, AND DEVICES OF PROPERTY.**—In accordance with chapter 23 of title 36, United States Code, and in furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the Director is authorized to solicit, accept, hold, administer, invest, and use donated funds and gifts, bequests, and devices of property, both real and personal.

(c) **USE OF FUNDS.**—The Director, using funds appropriated under subsection (a) and resources received under subsection (b), and including through the engagement of eligible program participants as appropriate—

(1) shall develop and nationally disseminate accurate, relevant, and accessible resources to promote understanding about how and why the Holocaust happened, which shall include digital resources and may include other types of resources, such as print resources and traveling exhibitions; and

(2) may carry out one or more of the following Holocaust education program activities:

(A) Development, dissemination, and implementation of principles of sound pedagogy for teaching about the Holocaust.

(B) Provision of professional development for eligible program participants, such as through—

(i) local, regional, and national workshops;

(ii) teacher trainings in conjunction with Holocaust education centers and other appropriate partners;

(iii) engagement with—

(I) local educational agencies (as defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 21 7801)); and

(II) high schools and schools that include one of the middle grades (as so defined) that are independent of any local educational agency; and

(iv) operation and expansion of a teacher fellowship program to cultivate and support leaders in Holocaust education.

(C) Engagement with State and local education leaders to encourage the adoption of resources supported under this Act into curricula across diverse disciplines.

(D) Evaluation and research to assess the effectiveness and impact of Holocaust education programs, which may include completion of the report required under section 8.

(d) **APPLICATIONS.**—The Director may seek the engagement of an eligible program participant under subsection (c) by requiring submission of an application to the Director at such time, in such manner, and based on such competitive criteria as the Director may require.

### SEC. 5. ONLINE HOLOCAUST EDUCATION RESOURCES.

(a) **WEBSITE.**—The Director shall maintain on the website of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum a special section designated for Holocaust education resources to improve awareness and understanding of the Holocaust and educate individuals on the lessons of the Holocaust as a means to raise awareness about the importance of preventing genocide, hate, and bigotry against any group of people. The website and resources shall be made publically available.

(b) **INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION.**—The Director shall distribute information about the activities funded under this Act through the website of the United States Holocaust Me-

morial Museum, and shall respond to inquiries for supplementary information concerning such activities.

(c) **BEST PRACTICES.**—The information distributed by the Director shall include best practices for educators.

### SEC. 6. UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Council established under section 2302 of title 36, United States Code, shall have governance responsibility for the programs and activities carried out under this Act in accordance with chapter 23 of title 36, United States Code.

### SEC. 7. ENGAGEMENT OF ELIGIBLE PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—An eligible program participant shall be engaged at the discretion of the Director to participate in Holocaust education program activities authorized under this Act and approved by the Director pursuant to an application described in section 4(d).

(b) **ENGAGEMENT PERIOD.**—Engagement of eligible program participants under this Act shall be for a period determined by the Director.

(c) **PRIORITY.**—In engaging eligible program participants under section 4, the Director shall give priority to applications from such participants who work for or with a local educational agency, or a school that is independent of any local educational agency, that does not, at the time application is made, offer any Holocaust education programming.

### SEC. 8. ANNUAL REPORT.

Not later than February 1 of each year, the Director shall submit to the Congress a report describing the activities carried out under this Act.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. NORCROSS) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. STEFANIK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials on H.R. 943, the Never Again Education Act.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today on International Holocaust Remembrance Day in support of H.R. 943, the Never Again Education Act, introduced by my colleague, CAROLYN MALONEY, chairwoman of the House Committee on Oversight and Reform.

The Never Again Education Act will help ensure the atrocities of the Holocaust are never repeated. It will authorize \$10 million over 5 years for a new program to help teach the Holocaust in schools. The program will be run by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, which will develop curricula, train teachers, and partner with local organizations to promote Holocaust education.

The Holocaust was the systematic and state-sponsored persecution and murder of 6 million Jews and an additional 5 million others who the Nazis deemed inferior. Yet, while it might seem hard for the older generations to believe, many younger Americans today do not know the basic facts about the Holocaust.

A new study from the Pew Research Center found that half of Americans know that 6 million Jews were killed in the Holocaust. The research found that education and trips to Holocaust museums directly impact respondents' knowledge. The figures highlight the need for greater Holocaust education in America.

Today, anti-Semitism is on the rise. I hosted an event last week with leaders of the Jewish community and law enforcement. They talked about their security concerns, and they made a pledge to stand up for others by challenging bigotry in any form.

We must speak out against hate and educate one another to prevent and stop the rise of anti-Semitism.

Soon, younger generations will not be able to hear from Holocaust survivors, as we have firsthand. They will depend on their schools and their teachers to learn the facts.

We were recently in Belgium on a trip led by Speaker PELOSI to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge, where over 19,000 Americans were killed in that battle, joining with the Allies to fight against hate and evil.

We won, and after World War II, we said, "Never again." But we realize this struggle continues, and it is very real today.

On the 75th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz, I urge my fellow Members to support the Never Again Education Act and keep the lessons of the Holocaust alive.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, today, we honor International Holocaust Remembrance Day and commemorate the 75th anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz concentration camp.

Today, an Auschwitz survivor from my district, Vladimir Munk from Plattsburgh, returned to Auschwitz after surviving the atrocities there.

We remember the Holocaust, the 6 million Jewish victims, and the many others who experienced the very worst of humanity, knowing that it is our duty to tell their stories and speak their names so that such depravity never again touches mankind.

Sadly, the hate and anti-Semitism that fueled the horrors of the Holocaust has not been extinguished from all corners of the globe or driven out of every heart.

In recent months, we have seen a startling rise in anti-Semitism and vicious high-profile attacks on Jewish

life across the country, tearing at the very fabric of our society.

It has been little over a year since the massacre at the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh, which was the deadliest attack on Jewish life in our Nation's history.

Just last month, a Beverly Hills synagogue was vandalized, a machete-wielding assailant terrorized a Hanukkah celebration in my home State of New York, and a gunman targeted a kosher grocery store in Jersey City.

As we condemn these horrific acts, we must also ensure that our children understand the dangers of rising anti-Semitism and that they recognize its history.

Yet, as the number of living Holocaust survivors and eyewitnesses continues to decline, studies show that the Holocaust is fading from public memory. By educating students about the horrors of the Holocaust, we can take proactive measures to reject the hate and bigotry that is fueling this dangerous trend.

I am proud to be leading H.R. 943, the Never Again Education Act, with my colleague from New York, CAROLYN MALONEY, as this legislation could not come at a more crucial time.

Our bipartisan bill, which has nearly 300 cosponsors in the House, will provide teachers throughout the country with the resources and training they need to teach our children the important lessons of the Holocaust and the consequences of intolerance and hate. It will amplify the important work being done by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, leveraging a combination of public and private funds to develop and disseminate high-quality Holocaust education resources, which can then be adopted by our local schools and included in their curriculum.

This bill has the support of more than 1,800 Holocaust survivors from 38 States, nearly every State with living Holocaust survivors, as well as 350 organizations from all across the country.

Its consideration today is the result of passionate advocacy from its supporters and the bipartisan efforts from the Education and Labor Committee.

Madam Speaker, I strongly encourage all of my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 943, the Never Again Education Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 943, the Never Again Education Act.

With each passing year, there are fewer and fewer people who can provide firsthand accounts of the horrors of the Holocaust. We have a responsibility to ensure that the lessons of the Holocaust are not forgotten.

As Elie Wiesel once said: "Wherever men and women are persecuted because of their race, religion, or political views, that place must, at that moment, become the center of the universe."

This legislation creates a grant program to fund Holocaust education programs across the country.

As we confront a disturbing rise of anti-Jewish bigotry and acts of hate, let us invest in the minds of young people to understand the destructive powers of intolerance and how to use that knowledge to embrace understanding and insight.

Madam Speaker, I thank Chairwoman MALONEY, Mr. BACON, Mr. NORCROSS, and Ms. STEFANIK for their leadership, and I encourage my colleagues to support the bill.

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON).

Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Never Again Education Act.

Madam Speaker, I recognize Congresswoman MALONEY for her decades of leadership on this issue, as well as Congresswoman STEFANIK, who served as co-leads on this effort.

Today, we have 300 of our Members cosponsoring this bill, compared to only 53 Members in the last Congress, and it took the leadership of many to make today a reality.

Madam Speaker, I also thank the Nebraska State Education Association for raising awareness of this bill to their counterparts at the National Education Association. We appreciate their efforts to secure the NEA endorsement.

As we remember the 75th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz and other Nazi death camps, we must pledge to each other and ourselves to never forget the victims and the lessons learned.

This cannot be a partisan issue. We must remember that the fight against anti-Semitism is an American endeavor and does not belong to Republicans or Democrats. Stamping out this evil is an endeavor for all humanity. If we allow it to become the agenda of just a single party or to be used as a partisan weapon, then we will provide the fertile ground for the growth of this evil.

Anti-Semitism and all of its manifestations are plain evil, and the Holocaust illustrates the ultimate and horrible endpoint of where hatred leads.

As the firsthand witnesses of these crimes pass away, it becomes incumbent upon us to ensure that they are never forgotten and that their pain and suffering never become just a footnote in history.

In addition, the eyes of future generations are upon us, and this legislation is needed now more than ever. According to recent studies, nearly half of our millennials are unaware that 6 million Jews were murdered, and two-thirds of American millennials surveyed were not familiar with Auschwitz. Another statistic shows that over

60 percent of religious hate crimes are anti-Semitic in nature.

Our schools need the resources that this bill provides, and education is one of our strongest tools against anti-Semitism. This bill is especially important considering the increase in anti-Semitic attacks both in this country and around the world.

Even in my home State, we have seen this evil. Most recently, the South Street Temple in Lincoln, Nebraska, was the target of anti-Semitic vandalism, and last November, the Temple Israel Cemetery in Omaha was desecrated. The cemetery attack also happened near Veterans Day, which, unfortunately, provided a dark reminder that the cause of defending freedom and combating hate never rests and that this is a cause that we all share the responsibility for, to fight.

When liberating the camps, General Eisenhower brought journalists, government officials, and military personnel to the camps, as he believed "the evidence should be immediately placed before the American and British publics in a fashion that would leave no room for cynical doubt."

Today, we continue that legacy. Our work today is a continuation of what General Eisenhower wanted. Today, we continue that legacy to ensure that this will never happen again, and we do this partially through education.

We never forget so that "never again" will be the reality.

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his leadership in bringing this important bipartisan legislation to the floor. I thank Congresswoman MALONEY for her relentless advocacy in this regard.

Madam Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues on this International Holocaust Remembrance Day in support of the Never Again Education Act, strong, bipartisan legislation to ensure that "never again" are simply not words but a solemn, sacred pledge to be fulfilled with action.

Madam Speaker, I salute CAROLYN MALONEY, a longstanding leader in this effort to educate the next generation about the Holocaust. I also thank Chairman BOBBY SCOTT for his leadership in this regard and for his cooperation in bringing this to the floor.

□ 1700

I thank all of our Members who have worked on this overwhelmingly bipartisan effort reflecting the strong bipartisan commitment of this entire Congress to standing with the Jewish community and allies to ensure Holocaust education remains front and center in our schools.

Last week, I had the great and solemn honor of leading a bipartisan congressional delegation to Poland and Israel to mark the 75th anniversary

since the liberation of Auschwitz. I see two of our colleagues who were on the trip, Mr. DEUTCH and Mr. SCHNEIDER, who brought so much to that delegation. Both of them serve on the board of the Holocaust Memorial Museum.

At Auschwitz, we walked on grounds scarred by an almost unspeakable evil, where more than 1 million innocents were murdered. I was especially affected because—as my colleagues have heard me say—of what my father said on the House floor on March 2, 1943.

Madam Speaker, I am quoting from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

On that day, my father said: "Action not pity can save millions now—extinction or hope for the remnants of European Jewry?—it is for us to give the answer." He was pleading for Soviet Jews in the midst of the Holocaust.

He said: "Daily, hourly, the greatest crime of all time is being committed. A defenseless and innocent people is being slaughtered in a wholesale massacre of millions. What is more tragic—they are dying for no reason or purpose."

He went on to say: "It is a satanic program beyond the grasp of the decent human mind. Yet, it is being carried out. Already 2 million of the Jews in German-occupied Europe have been murdered. The evidence is in the files of our own State Department."

He went on to say, toward the end of his remarks—by the way, my father is Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr., a Member of Congress from Baltimore, Maryland, a strong advocate for calling to public attention the plight of Jews in Europe, as well as advocating for the State of Israel to be established in Palestine earlier on than our country had gone forth.

He did say, though, that: "We will spare no efforts and have no rest until the American public will be fully informed of the facts and aroused to its responsibilities."

He then said: "We believe in the overwhelming power of public opinion as the greatest, if not the only, power in democracy."

He went on to say: "If people knew, then something would be different."

Madam Speaker, I ask that my father's full statement be included in the RECORD because this is what he said on the floor of the House all those many years ago.

[Rep. Thomas D'Alesandro: Speech in Congressional Record on Israel, Tuesday, March 2, 1943]

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF A JEWISH ARMY

Hon. Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr. of Maryland in the House of Representatives

Mr. D'Alesandro: Mr. Speaker, on February 8, 1943, there appeared a full-page advertisement in the New York Times, placed by the Committee for a Jewish Army of Stateless and Palestinian Jews, of which I have the privilege of being a member. This ad calls for action, not pity, toward stopping the wholesale slaughter of the Jewish people in Europe. I am in total agreement with my fellow members of the committee that too much has been said and too little done.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the text of the advertise-

ment so that it may become part of the permanent record:

Action, not pity, can save millions now—extinction or hope for the remnants of European Jewry?—it is for us to give the answer.

Daily, hourly, the greatest crime of all time is being committed. A defenseless and innocent people is being slaughtered in a wholesale massacre of millions. What is more tragic—they are dying for no reason or purpose.

The Jewish people in Europe is not just another victim in the array of other peoples that fell prey to Hitler's aggression. The Jews have been singled out not to be conquered, but to be exterminated. To them Hitler has promised—and is bringing—death.

It is a satanic program beyond the grasp of the decent human mind. Yet it is being carried out. Already 2,000,000 of the Jews in German-occupied Europe have been murdered. The evidence is in the files of our own State Department.

The Germans dared to undertake this process of annihilation because they know that the Jews are defenseless; that the Jews are forgotten and deserted even by the democratic powers.

The Germans believe that the United Nations, indoctrinated by 20 years of anti-Jewish propaganda are to a great extent apathetic and indifferent to the sufferings of the Jews. They believe that for crimes committed against the Jews no retaliation on behalf of the governments or armed forces of the United Nations will be carried out. They know that there is no instrument of power and force on this earth with which the Jews can fight back to avenge their dead and save the remaining millions.

Of what avail are the statements of sympathy and pity and promises of punishment after the war. Since the perpetrators of these slaughters are to be punished for the murders they have already committed then they can kill no more by further murder.

Such mere statements of sympathy and pity are to the Germans proof that their judgement of democracy's attitude toward the Jews is justified and in their criminal minds they understand them as "carte blanche" to go on with the slaughter.

What can be done?

What is necessary is to impress the Germans that the governments of the United Nations have decided to change their present policy of passive sympathy and pity to one of stern and immediate action; that they consider the cessation of atrocities against the Jews are an immediate aim of their military and political operations. Under this premise vigorous United Nations' intervention to save European Jewry would become a matter of course. Exactly as it would be if it were American or British civilians who were being killed in a systematic campaign by the Nazis, the whole of the forces of these great democracies would be utilized to find an immediate and effective solution.

The inauguration of such a new policy on behalf of the United Nations would logically result in enabling all those Jews who have managed to escape the European-German hell to fight back. The first dictate therefore, would be the immediate approval of the demand for a Jewish army of the stateless and Palestinian Jews—an army 200,000 strong.

Suicide squads of the Jewish army would engage in desperate commando raids deep into the heart of Germany. Jewish pilots would bomb German cities in reprisal.

A Jewish army would imply a call to arms of all stateless Jews living in North Africa so that they may participate in the imminent invasion of the European continent.

A Jewish army would immediately give a decisive moral relief to the agonized Jews of

Europe. Their psychology of despair and helplessness would be transformed into one of hope for revenge and survival. A Jewish army will give a meaning to their sufferings—to their death.

They will then realize that they cease being helpless victims and become partners in the global struggle for a better world, in which their survivors will live in freedom and equality as all other human beings.

The Jews of Palestine and the stateless Jews want to fight as Jews. They want to prove to Hitler and to the world that the Jews can be more than “the persecuted people”—that Jews can die in other ways than through murder. They want the right to fight for the world’s freedom, under their own banner.

To die, if needs be, but to die fighting.

Of course, these are not all the practical proposals which the human mind is capable of conceiving. It is unfair to ask for a single solution to such a disastrous problem. What we must realize is that it is our duty not to resign ourselves to the idea that our brains are powerless to find any solution; not to resign ourselves to the idea that the forces of democracy are too weak to enforce such a solution.

Remember when a few thousand British soldiers were put in chains by the Germans? How swift the retaliation? And how practical.

The Germans chained no more British soldiers.

Remember when a tiny town in Czechoslovakia was horribly “punished”? How swift the hurricane of world indignation that answered.

There have been no more Lidices.

Remember when small and encircled Sweden opposed vigorously and stubbornly the expulsion of Norwegian Jews. The Germans abandoned their plans.

The Jews of Norway are still there.

The American sense of justice and decency and American ingenuity must also find ways to overpower the diabolical plan to exterminate the Jewish people. It must find a way now, before millions more perish.

It is, therefore, our primordial demand that an intergovernmental commission of military experts be appointed with the task of elaborating ways and means to stop the wholesale slaughter of the Jews in Europe. This must be done now, before the greatest homicidal maniac extends his policy of extermination to other peoples; before he dares introducing poison gas and bacteriological warfare.

Remember that for years the Germans rehearsed on the Jews what they later practiced on other peoples. Therefore, we have decided to launch an all-out campaign to save European Jewry. We will spare no efforts and have no rest until the American public will be fully informed of the facts and aroused to its responsibilities.

We believe in the overwhelming power of public opinion as the greatest, if not the only, power in democracy. Governments in democratic countries like the United States and Great Britain can act only when they feel sure that they are backed by a powerful movement of public opinion. We plead with everyone to help and to cooperate in this sacred campaign we have launched. Join in this fight, write to your Congressmen, contribute to our work, so that this message may be carried to every city and hamlet in the United States as is being done in Great Britain. You are part of the collective conscience of America; this conscience has never been found wanting.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, after Auschwitz, our delegation then traveled to Yad Vashem where we mourned

the loss of—believe this—1.5 million little children, killed in this most evil of atrocities.

Before we left Washington, in Krakow, Poland, and throughout the time in Israel, we were blessed to meet with and hear the testimony of survivors. Their message to us was this: “Never forget.”

As Elie Wiesel, one of the most important voices of conscience that has ever lived said: “If we forget, the dead will be killed a second time. If forget, we are guilty, we are accomplices. The rejection of memory . . . would doom us to repeat past disasters, past wars.”

“Remembering the Holocaust, Fighting Anti-Semitism,” that was the theme of the Yad Vashem observance. It is the charge that we carry with us.

We must always remember the horrors of the Holocaust, particularly now as the forces of evil that led to the Shoah, are reawakening, and, therefore, we must not only remember the Holocaust, but fight anti-Semitism.

Today, around the world, an epidemic of anti-Semitism and bigotry is spreading with appalling hate crimes being perpetrated everywhere from supermarkets to synagogues. Disturbingly, we have seen a surge of anti-Semitic attacks here in America.

230 years ago, President George Washington, under whose gaze we stand today, our patriarch, wrote to the Jewish community that our Nation would “give to bigotry no sanction, to persecution, no assistance.”

Yet, from New York, to California, to Pittsburgh innocents are being attacked and lives are being brutally threatened, and too often, bigotry and persecution have been allowed to fester. More needs to be done.

Last spring, the House proudly passed H. Res. 183, which condemns anti-Semitism “. . . as hateful expressions of intolerance that are contradictory to the values that define the people of the United States.” And soon after, we passed legislation to secure Jewish places of worship, which is now law.

Today, with this legislation, the House is taking another step to fulfill our pledge of: “Never again” thanks to all of our Members.

This legislation authorizes funding for the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum to support and strengthen their efforts to develop accurate, relevant, and accessible resources; to promote understanding about the Shoah, and the dangers of intolerance in our time.

We must educate the world about the dangers of what can happen when hate goes unchallenged, and when oppression is met with indifference.

Some of us were there the day the Holocaust Memorial Museum was dedicated. Elie Wiesel spoke so powerfully that rainy day, and years later, I was honored to return to the museum to speak at Elie’s memorial service.

Inside the Holocaust Memorial Museum in the Hall of Remembrance before the eternal flame, the words of

Deuteronomy are inscribed in stone. It says: “Only guard yourself and guard your soul carefully, lest you forget the things your eyes saw, and lest these things depart your heart all the days of your life, and you shall make them known to your children, and your children’s children.”

With this legislation, we pledge to keep alive the memory of the Shoah so that we can fulfill the promise: “Never again.”

I anticipate an overwhelming, unanimous vote in support of this bipartisan legislation, and I thank my colleagues for their leadership on both sides of the aisle for making that victory possible.

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOYCE).

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman STEFANIK and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for bringing this important legislation to the floor.

Madam Speaker, I rise today on the 75th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz in support of H.R. 943, the Never Again Education Act.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of this bipartisan bill, to give schools and teachers across the United States the resources needed to incorporate Holocaust education into their classrooms and teach our children the consequences of intolerance and hate.

Sadly, we have seen a rise in anti-Semitism across the country, fueling horrific violence, including the shooting at the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh, and recent attacks over the holidays in New York.

Last year in our home State of Ohio, a 20-year old was arrested before he could carry out a violent attack against the Youngstown Jewish Community Center. I stand with Ohio’s Jewish community against all anti-Semitic threats and remain committed to ensuring that all Americans can practice their religion peacefully, without fear.

The freedom of religion is a fundamental right provided to all American citizens in the Constitution. Any threat to this right is an attack on one of our core pillars of our democracy and must be confronted. But the fact of the matter is that responding to anti-Semitism is not enough.

We must work to prevent it from ever taking root in the first place. That is why I cosponsored the Never Again Education Act. As the number of living Holocaust survivors decline, studies show that the Holocaust is fading from public memory.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Ohio an additional 1 minute.

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Madam Speaker, unfortunately, the same cannot be said of anti-Semitism.

By educating our children on one of the cruelest times in human history, we can help eradicate the hatred that

fuels these terrible acts. It is more important than ever before that we reaffirm our commitment to defeating anti-Semitism in all of its forms and ensure the stories of Holocaust survivors live on.

My father is one of the brave American soldiers who risked his life to defeat the scourge of Nazism during World War II, and I am proud to continue his fight against anti-Semitism here in Congress.

I strongly encourage all of my colleagues to vote “yes” on H.R. 943, the Never Again Education Act.

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY), the lead sponsor of the bill.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and for his incredible leadership.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on my bipartisan legislation, H.R. 943, the Never Again Education Act, which has over 300 cosponsors.

On this day, 75 years ago, Auschwitz-Birkenau was finally liberated, but not before more than 1 million people were murdered there. We mark this day International Holocaust Remembrance Day as we witness the rise of anti-Semitism, racism, and bigotry across our country and around the world.

In fact, we observe this day of remembrance just weeks after a rise of violent anti-Semitic attacks in New York, including an attack at a rabbi's home during the festival of Hanukkah.

An Anti-Defamation League report recorded that over 1,800 of these acts happened in 2018 alone. And yet, as we speak out against these attacks and stand against hate with our Jewish communities, we are also called to act.

Condemnation alone is not enough. We need to do all we can to create communities in which these incidents don't happen in the first place.

We need to make a better future, one of understanding, acceptance, and mutual respect.

We must make sure our children and students understand the dangers of rising anti-Semitism.

In the resolution establishing today as International Holocaust Remembrance Day, the United Nations asked each member Nation to “develop educational programs that will inculcate future generations with the lessons of the Holocaust in order to help prevent future acts of genocide.”

As a former teacher, I know that our children are not born with hate in their hearts, and it is up to us to make sure that they never learn it.

We need to give our teachers the resources they need to teach about the Holocaust and the dangers of bigotry and hate. This is not an easy subject matter for our students to understand, and our teachers need support, lesson plans, guest speakers, and training.

So along with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, I introduced H.R. 943,

which will expand the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum's already impressive educational programs by requiring the museum to develop and disseminate accurate, relevant, and accessible resources to improve awareness and understanding of the Holocaust, and educate individuals on the lessons as a means to promote the importance of preventing genocide, hate, and bigotry against any group of people.

By providing \$10 million over 5 years to support key programs like having traveling exhibits, expanding a centralized website, a database, where educators can find curriculum and lessons plans that are appropriate for every age group; to develop and disseminate and implement principles of sound instruction; and to increase engagement with State and local education leaders.

This was a huge effort over 20 years. I first introduced this bill in 1999, and I have been working on it in a bipartisan way ever since.

I particularly want to thank the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, Hadasah, the Jewish Federations of North America, and the Anti-Defamation League for all of their work that they have done, not only to support Holocaust education, but to support the passage of this bill.

I especially want to thank my coleads on this bill, Representatives STEFANIK, BACON, and CARBAJAL for all of their hard work in gaining the 300 cosponsors.

□ 1715

As we recommit ourselves to the promise of “never again,” I am reminded that the lessons of the Holocaust do not apply just to anti-Semitism but to all forms of hate and bigotry. I can think of no better way to honor the memories of those murdered than to make sure our students know their stories, for if we do not learn from history, we are doomed to repeat it.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote together in support of this legislation. I thank all of my colleagues who have signed on to this legislation for their support, especially Chairman SCOTT for his leadership and support. I thank my own staff, particularly Kelly Hennessy, and the staff of Chairman SCOTT.

Ms. STEFANIK. I reserve the balance of my time, Madam Speaker.

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH).

Mrs. MCBATH. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

On January 27, 1945, Auschwitz was liberated by the Allied forces. The camp enslaved 1.3 million people during the Nazi regime.

Today, on Holocaust Remembrance Day, we honor the 6 million Jewish victims and the millions of other innocent lives lost. We support the survivors who bore witness to this tragedy. Their scars endure. We refuse to forget the

hate that led to this unspeakable tragedy.

As new generations of Americans come of age, the lack of knowledge and understanding surrounding one of the greatest crimes in human history deepens. Across the world, we are witnessing a resurgence of anti-Semitism.

We hear dangerous and destructive lies that deny the Jewish experience. We see more hatred in our discourse and more violence in our communities. We see five people attacked while celebrating Hanukkah and 11 worshippers murdered at Pittsburgh's Tree of Life synagogue.

Today, 75 years after the liberation of Auschwitz, we honor and remember the victims of the Holocaust, and we reaffirm our fight against this evil.

Today, on this Holocaust Remembrance Day, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 943, the Never Again Education Act, so that we can hold true to the promise of “never again.”

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH).

Mr. DEUTCH. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, Congressman NORCROSS, for yielding. I am thankful for Congresswoman MALONEY's leadership and commitment to Holocaust education. I appreciate Chairman SCOTT's leadership in helping to bring this bill to the floor.

I am thankful to all of my colleagues, Democratic and Republican alike; the Education and Labor Committee; the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum; and the Jewish community organizations, which all worked together to promote Holocaust education.

Last week, I was honored to participate in a bipartisan delegation led by Speaker PELOSI that visited Auschwitz-Birkenau. It was my first time there, and I walked through the gates where more than 1 million people perished.

The magnitude of the effort of the Nazis to try to eradicate the Jewish people was shocking. I was shaken by the sight of the crematorium, the gas chambers, and the piles of hair, glasses, personal effects, and everything gathered in a way to dehumanize the Jews before they were even slaughtered.

It has been 75 years since Auschwitz was liberated, and today, there are few remaining survivors who can share their stories firsthand. Six million Jews were killed in the Holocaust. We must carry on and honor their memories as a stark and enduring warning to future generations, but recent polls show that we are failing to live up to that solemn responsibility. Less than half of Americans know how many Jews died in the Holocaust. Among teenagers, it is barely one-third.

We must do better. Some States like my home State of Florida mandate Holocaust education as part of the public school curriculum.

I am proud to represent Holocaust survivors living in south Florida. In my district, those survivors, their children, their grandchildren, and all of us who work to elevate their stories work so hard to make sure that this education is a part of every student's education.

But not every State has the resources, whether textbooks or survivors and their powerful testimony. That is why this legislation is so important. It will empower the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum to promote Holocaust education around the country. It will do the vital work of bringing Americans together to say "never again."

When we visited Yad Vashem, almost 50 countries in the world sent their leaders to speak up to remember the Holocaust and to speak out against anti-Semitism. President Macron pointed out that anti-Semitism is a poison.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Florida an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. DEUTCH. There are deadly attacks in America and anti-Semitic violence that is almost regular in occurrence, but with all of this poison of anti-Semitism, education is our antidote.

Today, on International Holocaust Remembrance Day, I am proud the House of Representatives is working to give the words "never again" real meaning and real purpose by educating American students about the horrors of the Holocaust and the responsibility that all of us have to fight anti-Semitism and hatred.

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER).

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague for his leadership in moving this bill forward and my colleagues in the House for passing this bill later this evening.

I rise today in support of H.R. 943, the Never Again Education Act, of which I am proud to be a cosponsor.

Today is International Holocaust Remembrance Day, marking the 75th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau, the Nazi's largest death camp and genocidal machine that killed more than 6 million Jewish men, women, and children.

It also marks the continuation of our ongoing responsibility to keep a promise made after the Holocaust: "never again," never again to allow the evils unleashed by anti-Semitism, extremism, and hatred to fester, never again to stand idly by in the face of genocide.

Last week, I had the solemn honor to visit Auschwitz with a bipartisan congressional delegation led by Speaker PELOSI. Standing before the gas chambers and furnaces, seeing what seemed like infinite piles of personal belong-

ings taken from the victims, endless piles of hair of the people murdered at Auschwitz, I felt a deep responsibility to fulfill the promise once again.

Yet, today, in this moment, we are witnessing an increase in anti-Semitism around the world and specifically here in the United States. In 2018, a gunman walked into the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh and killed 11 people. It was the worst anti-Semitic attack in our Nation's history, but it was not the last. A synagogue in Poway, a kosher grocery in New Jersey, and a Hanukkah celebration in Muncie—across the country are increasing numbers of verbal and physical assaults, vandalism, and other acts of anti-Jewish hate. The numbers are truly horrifying.

Here we are in this moment, 75 years since the horrors of the Holocaust came into full view, close to a time when there will be no survivors left to tell their story.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Illinois an additional 15 seconds.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Yet, anti-Semitism is just as dangerous today as it was then, and a key lesson of the Holocaust is more important than ever, that in the face of a dramatic rise in anti-Semitism, we must not—indeed, cannot—remain silent.

This act is a step toward that aim by empowering the Holocaust Memorial Museum to develop and distribute national education materials for teachers across the Nation. Only by standing strong in our fight against these threats in our time and on our watch can we live up to the sacred promise of "never again."

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time remains on either side, please.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey has 2¾ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from New York has 12½ minutes remaining.

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SUOZZI).

Mr. SUOZZI. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 943, the bipartisan Never Again Education Act, of which I am a cosponsor.

Never again is, sadly, not assured. Today, as we mark the 75th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz and honor the memory of 6 million Jews murdered in the Holocaust, it is more important than ever that we come together to fight anti-Semitism.

Anti-Semitism is real, and it is growing. I have seen it in my own community. Overall crime is down dramatically, but hate crimes are rising. Anti-Semitic graffiti was found sprayed not once but twice at the Holocaust Memorial and Tolerance Center in my hometown of Glen Cove in Nassau County.

Why is it happening? Divisive rhetoric is one cause. Nefarious use of social media by the haters and by our foreign adversaries who wish to foment civil unrest is another. But most important is ignorance.

The ignorance regarding the Holocaust is shocking, with over 50 percent of Americans ignorant of the fact that over 6 million Jews were killed during the Holocaust.

We must recognize that education is the best tool to fight ignorance. That is why the Never Again Education Act is so very important.

I recently traveled to Belgium to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge. In preparation, I read the book "Band of Brothers." In the book, it described how soon after the Battle of the Bulge, literally miles away from the concentration camps they were about to liberate in just a few weeks, the soldiers were debating whether the Holocaust was real. Or, "Was it just propaganda?"

Think of it: literally miles away from the camps just weeks before liberation, after millions of people had already been killed, and they were questioning whether or not it was real. Imagine how more dangerous the ignorance is 75 years later, how much scarier that ignorance is 75 years later.

If we do not use the lessons of history to make enlightened moral choices, we risk turning a blind eye to the same hatred and anti-Semitism that formed the permissive foundation for genocide in the first place. Let's teach our children about the dreadful consequences of hate and intolerance. We can help ensure that "never again" is assured for future generations.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important, bipartisan legislation.

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close.

Madam Speaker, more than 70 years ago, people around the world pledged to never again stand by in silence as an oppressed people were annihilated. As years continue to pass since the horrors and atrocities of the Holocaust, it is clear that we must do more to honor the victims and carry them on in our memories.

In fact, a recent survey found that two-thirds of millennials cannot identify what Auschwitz was or name a single concentration camp, and over one-third of all Americans surveyed believe that fewer than 2 million Jews were killed during the Holocaust.

Today, on the 75th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz, we have the opportunity to reaffirm our commitment to remembrance, that we remember.

H.R. 943, the Never Again Education Act, will give States and schools the resources to incorporate Holocaust education into their classrooms, ensuring that all students of the next generation understand the evils and poison of the Holocaust. In doing so, this bill

helps honor the legacy of Holocaust survivor and Nobel laureate Elie Wiesel.

By shining a light on the horrors of the Holocaust and educating our youth about the dangers of anti-Semitism, we further our commitment to Wiesel's call for "never again."

I thank Mrs. MALONEY for her decades of leadership on this bill and for working on the improvements that we are voting on today, and I thank all of those who have worked on this important issue.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes," and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1730

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Right up the road from where I live in New Jersey, there is a woman, Rosalie Simon, a Holocaust survivor, who settled there right after World War II. She returned this past week to Auschwitz for the first time since she was a prisoner there in 1945, when she was 12 years old. She said the following:

I want to go back as a survivor and look back on what I went through. I want to go back as a human being, not as an inmate.

We must honor Rosalie and many like her and all of the survivors and victims by supporting H.R. 943, the Never Again Education Act, to ensure the Holocaust is never forgotten and never repeated.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I express support for H.R. 943, the Never Again Education Act. Today, January 27, marks Holocaust Remembrance Day, as well as the 75th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz. We, as a society, have an enduring obligation to not only educate ourselves, but also future generations, on the atrocities that took place from 1933 to 1945 so that they are never repeated again. As Nobel Peace Prize winner, and Holocaust survivor, Elie Wiesel stated, "For the survivor who chooses to testify, it is clear: his duty is to bear witness for the dead and for the living. He has no right to deprive future generations of a past that belongs to our collective memory. To forget would be not only dangerous but offensive."

Since its opening in 1993, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum has served as a reminder for the American public, as well as all other visitors to Washington, DC, on the horrors suffered during the Holocaust, in which Adolf Hitler systematically persecuted and murdered six million Jews. H.R. 943, introduced by my good friends Reps. CAROLYN MALONEY and ELISE STEFANIK, would reinforce the work the Holocaust Memorial Museum performs by providing school systems around the country access to resources to incorporate Holocaust educational materials into their curriculums. This legislation will help ensure our nation's next generation never forgets the horrible actions the Nazis committed, and is better prepared to fight efforts like this in the future.

Unfortunately, almost 75 years after the end of World War II, anti-Semitism still exists

today, with cases of violence and harassment frequently in the news. It is my hope that the Never Again Education Act will help stem the tide of this cowardice and bigotry.

Once again, I applaud the House of Representatives for taking up this vital piece of legislation, and look forward to working with my colleagues to promote religious tolerance in the U.S.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. NORCROSS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 943, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### MERCHANT MARINERS OF WORLD WAR II CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT OF 2020

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5671) to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Merchant Mariners of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated and vital service during World War II.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5671

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Merchant Mariners of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2020".

##### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) 2020 marked the 75th anniversary of Allied victory in World War II.

(2) The United States Merchant Marine (in this section referred to as the "Merchant Marine") was integral in providing the link between domestic production and the fighting forces overseas, providing combat equipment, fuel, food, commodities, and raw materials to troops stationed abroad.

(3) Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King acknowledged the indispensability of the Merchant Marine to the victory in a 1945 letter stating that, without the support of the Merchant Marine, "the Navy could not have accomplished its mission".

(4) President, and former Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, Dwight D. Eisenhower acknowledged that "through the prompt delivery of supplies and equipment to our armed forces overseas, and of cargoes representing economic and military aid to friendly nations, the American Merchant Marine has effectively helped to strengthen the forces of freedom throughout the world".

(5) Military missions and war planning were contingent upon the availability of resources and the Merchant Marine played a vital role in this regard, ensuring the efficient and reliable transoceanic transport of

military equipment and both military and civilian personnel.

(6) The Merchant Marine provided for the successful transport of resources and personnel despite consistent and ongoing exposure to enemy combatants from both the air and the sea, including from enemy bomber squadrons, submarines, and naval mines.

(7) The efforts of the Merchant Marine were not without sacrifices as the Merchant Marine likely bore a higher per-capita casualty rate than any of the military branches during the war.

(8) The Merchant Marine proved to be an instrumental asset on an untold number of occasions, participating in every landing operation by the United States Marine Corps, from Guadalcanal to Okinawa.

(9) The Merchant Marine provided the bulk tonnage of material necessary for the invasion of Normandy, an invasion which, according to a 1944 New York Times article, "would not have been possible without the Merchant Marine".

(10) In assessing the performance of the Merchant Marine, General Eisenhower stated, "every man in this Allied command is quick to express his admiration for the loyalty, courage, and fortitude of the officers and men of the Merchant Marine. We count upon their efficiency and their utter devotion to duty as we do our own; they have never failed us".

(11) During a September 1944 speech, President Franklin D. Roosevelt stated that the Merchant Marine had "delivered the goods when and where needed in every theater of operations and across every ocean in the biggest, the most difficult, and dangerous transportation job ever undertaken. As time goes on, there will be greater public understanding of our merchant fleet's record during this war".

(12) The feats and accomplishments of the Merchant Marine are deserving of broader public recognition.

(13) The United States will be forever grateful and indebted to these merchant mariners for their effective, reliable, and courageous transport of goods and resources in enemy territory throughout theaters of every variety in World War II.

(14) The goods and resources transported by the Merchant Marine saved thousands of lives and enabled the Allied Powers to claim victory in World War II.

(15) The Congressional Gold Medal would be an appropriate way to shed further light on the service of the merchant mariners in World War II and the instrumental role they played in winning that war.

(16) Many students of the Merchant Marine Academy lost their lives as they sailed through enemy-controlled waters or unloaded cargo in overseas combat areas, and, as a result, the United States Merchant Marine Academy is the only institution among the 5 Federal academies to be authorized to carry a battle standard as part of its color guard.

##### SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design to the United States merchant mariners of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated and vital service during World War II.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE MUSEUM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the gold medal under subsection (a), the gold medal shall be given to the American Merchant Marine Museum, where it will be available for display as appropriate and available for research.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the American Merchant Marine Museum should make the gold medal given to the Museum under paragraph (1) available for display elsewhere, particularly at appropriate locations associated with the United States Merchant Marine and that preference should be given to locations affiliated with the United States Merchant Marine.

#### SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

Under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under section 3, at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

#### SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—Medals struck under this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Guam.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 5671, the Merchant Mariners of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2020.

I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) for his work on this bill, which honors the courage and sacrifice of the civilian mariners of the Merchant Marine.

In the early days of America's involvement in World War II, German U-boats sank numerous vessels during the Battle of the Atlantic. While many think of convoys being attacked as being close to Europe, the German Navy also took the war to the U.S. Eastern seaboard. In March 1942 alone, 27 ships from six Allied nations were sunk off U.S. shores. All told, 733 American cargo ships were lost during World War II.

Despite this danger, some 215,000 civilian merchant marines served with courage to establish and maintain critical supply lines, ensuring that vital supplies, cargo, and personnel reached

Allied forces in both Europe and Asia. Though they had no military standing or government benefits, these civilian mariners often faced German U-boat assaults.

These brave mariners paid a heavy price in service to their country, suffering the highest casualty rate of any branch of U.S. Armed Forces during World War II. An estimated 9,300 mariners lost their lives, and another 12,000 were wounded to make sure our uniformed servicemembers could keep fighting.

Unfortunately, their sacrifices are commonly underappreciated and often overlooked. They were not even considered veterans until Congress remedied that disservice in 1988, and many of our histories of World War II give them a passing mention or do not recognize their vital role in ensuring the success of the Allied forces.

Now, on the 75th anniversary of the Allied victory in World War II, let us give these brave mariners the recognition they so richly deserve.

I thank Mr. GARAMENDI for introducing this bill this Congress, and I urge Members to vote "yes."

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 5671, the Merchant Mariners of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2020.

Madam Speaker, it is fair to say that, when we look back on the many victories of World War II, unfortunately, too often, our Merchant Marine, our merchant mariners are overlooked. It is this exact reason why this Congress has come together to pass this bill to honor these brave sailors and their legacy.

During wartime, merchant mariners became an auxiliary to the Navy; and, as such, civilian volunteers traded intercoastal bulk cargo routes for dangerous near-coastal and transatlantic shipping, hauling vital war cargo for our Allies.

It is in this exact scenario that 250,000 merchant mariners found themselves when World War II broke out. Many of these brave men perished at sea. In fact, Madam Speaker, 1 in 26 never made it home.

Madam Speaker, the merchant mariners who survived World War II were finally awarded veteran status in 1988. And if you walk down The Mall here in the Nation's Capital, you will find the World War II Memorial, and you will find the seal of the merchant mariners—which reads, "In Peace and War"—honoring those lost during World War II.

The importance of the merchant mariners was not lost on our former Chief Executives. President Eisenhower, when he was the General of the Army, stated:

When final victory is ours, there is no organization that shared its credit more deservedly than the Merchant Marine.

President Franklin Roosevelt similarly stated:

The men of our American Merchant Marine have pushed through despite the perils of the submarine, the dive bomber, the surface raider. They have returned voluntarily to their jobs at sea again and again, because they know, they realized their lifeline to the battlefield would be broken if they did not carry out their mission, that vital, vital part of the global war.

Indeed, America as ally, as arsenal of democracy, as manufacturer of the critical war material necessary to win in Europe and win across the Atlantic would be lost were it not for the merchant mariners.

These men deserve the recognition of this gold medal. Of the 250,000 World War II merchant mariners who were part of that global struggle, fewer than 2,000 merchant mariner veterans are believed to still be alive today. It is imperative that we commemorate their service, their sacrifice, their leadership, their integral role in the victory of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SUOZZI).

Mr. SUOZZI. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5671, the Merchant Mariners of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act, introduced by Representative GARAMENDI. This act will award a Congressional Gold Medal, an extremely high honor, to the merchant mariners who served our country during World War II.

This legislation is particularly timely, as the Board of Visitors of the United States Merchant Marine Academy, of which I am a member, is meeting on campus next week in Kings Point, Long Island, in my district.

The United States Merchant Marine Academy is the only service academy whose students engage in combat during times of war. In fact, over 7,000 of these students answered our Nation's call to duty. Six hundred are still alive today, but 142 of them did not make it back from World War II.

Edwin J. O'Hara was one of those students. In 1942, Edwin O'Hara was just another 19-year-old cadet and signed on aboard the newly delivered Liberty ship SS *Stephen Hopkins* in San Francisco, California.

On one foggy, hazy night aboard the ship, a German raider appeared out of the mist and began firing at close range. Bullets rained down on the crew, wounding the armed guard commander and taking him out of action. O'Hara, just a student, who was nearby, rushed forward to take his place, firing the shells left until being mortally wounded by enemy fire.

Only 19 of the 60 men aboard O'Hara's ship made it to the lifeboat that night. O'Hara was not one of them. For his brave sacrifice, Edwin O'Hara was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Brave men and women like O'Hara at the Merchant Marine Academy in

Kings Point, as well as the mariners who served across the country, deserve the highest recognition.

Sadly, many of these midshipmen did not even receive veteran status until 1988. But it is not too late. It is time we recognized their sacrifice and award them this much-deserved Congressional Gold Medal.

I applaud my colleagues, all of them, for supporting this and Congressman JOHN GARAMENDI, especially, for his leadership, and I ask my colleagues to support our brave merchant mariners.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and let me say in closing what a pleasure it is to work with my friend from Guam on this bill to recognize our merchant mariners.

I thank my friend from New York (Mr. SUOZZI) who has the privilege every day of representing the Merchant Marine Academy on Long Island.

Let's come together as a Congress and support this important effort to recognize those who gave so much to save the world and make the world safe for democracy. We couldn't have done it without our merchant marines and their bravery across the seas.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I am pleased that this bipartisan bill honors those who answered this Nation's call to duty, regardless of the danger and without expectation of accolades.

This bill incorporates relevant technical changes introduced by the Senate and includes the additional recognition of the students of the Merchant Marine Academy who lost their lives in service to their country. It is time that we give these courageous mariners the recognition they have more than earned.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5671.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ADVANCING RESEARCH TO PREVENT SUICIDE ACT

Mr. McADAMS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4704) to direct the Director of the National Science Foundation to support multidisciplinary research on the science of suicide, and to advance the knowledge and understanding of issues that may be associated with several aspects of suicide including intrinsic and extrinsic factors related to

areas such as wellbeing, resilience, and vulnerability, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4704

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Advancing Research to Prevent Suicide Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The rate of Americans dying by suicide is on the rise, increasing 10.7 to 14.0 deaths per 100,000 people from 2001 to 2017.

(2) Suicide is the tenth-leading cause of death among people in the United States and the second-leading cause of death for young people between the ages of 15 and 34.

(3) The National Science Foundation funds research that is improving our basic understanding of factors with potential relevance to suicide, including potential relevance to prevention and treatment.

(4) Despite progress in mental health research, current gaps exist in scientific understanding and basic knowledge of human neural, genetic, cognitive, perceptual, behavioral, social, and environmental factors with potential relevance to suicide.

#### SEC. 3. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION RESEARCH.

(a) The Director of the National Science Foundation, in consultation with the Director of the National Institutes of Health and the Director of the National Institute on Mental Health where appropriate, shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, award grants on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis to institutions of higher education (or consortia of such institutions) to support multidisciplinary, fundamental research with potential relevance to suicide, including potential relevance to prevention and treatment, including but not limited to—

(1) basic understanding of human social behavior;

(2) the neural basis of human cognition;

(3) basic understanding of cognitive, linguistic, social, cultural and biological processes related to human development across the lifespan;

(4) basic understanding of perceptual, motor, and cognitive processes, and their interaction, in typical human behavior; and

(5) basic understanding of the relevance of drug and alcohol abuse.

(b) To promote the development of early career researchers, in awarding funds under subsection (a) the National Science Foundation shall encourage applications submitted by early career researchers, including doctoral students or postdoctoral researchers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. McADAMS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

□ 1745

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McADAMS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 4704, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. McADAMS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bipartisan legislation, H.R. 4704, the Advancing Research to Prevent Suicide Act, which directs the National Science Foundation to support fundamental, multidisciplinary research to further our understanding of suicide.

In Utah and across the country, communities are facing a mental health crisis. Public health and medical professionals are tracking an alarming rise in the rate of death by suicide, a 30 percent increase from 2000 to 2016 occurring in nearly every State.

Suicide is now the second leading cause of death among Americans age 15 to 24 and the first cause of death for Utahns in the same age range. Behind the statistics are heart-wrenching stories, such as the one I heard in Utah last month.

A local television news anchor courageously told her family's personal story. Her 44-year-old husband, who was a physical therapist working toward a doctorate degree, died by suicide. She thought their family was doing well, but what she did not know was that her husband had struggled with depression in secret for years.

A week after his death, she went through his phone and noticed a call to a national suicide hotline. The call was placed the day before he died. He didn't say anything to his wife, not that he was struggling or having a hard time.

Now, she is using her platform in the newsroom to talk about her experience and break the stigma that surrounds mental illness. People need to understand, she says, that this is not something to be ashamed of and to ensure that we can get help and support to those who find themselves in crisis.

In developing this legislation, I recently convened a panel of experts in Utah, including healthcare providers, advocates, and community leaders. One constituent shared with me that her school district has had three students die by suicide in this school year alone. The immense tragedy of this—young people who die far too early—has left an entire community grieving and reflecting upon how we can help those in need.

This epidemic has led to much-needed action in Utah to identify and to support those at risk and those in crisis. It has also brought new attention to the need to understand suicide and to help develop interventions to support people at risk.

How we understand human behavior, our social ties, and the environments in which we live connects us to understanding what puts people at risk of suicide and how we can support those in crisis, not to mention the changing issues that people face, particularly young people, from economic change and the constant presence of technology that reshape how we live, how we connect, and how we communicate.

This legislation will contribute to the foundational research that we need to give our mental health professionals the tools to save lives.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to have developed the Advancing Research to Prevent Suicide Act with my colleague and my friend, Congressman ANTHONY GONZALEZ of Ohio, to direct research into these questions and issues through the National Science Foundation.

The National Science Foundation is a cornerstone of our Nation's scientific efforts and leadership. It supports fundamental research in many key fields related to our understanding of suicide—social behavior, cognition, development, genetics, and so much more.

I extend my thanks to the teams at the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention and the American Psychological Association for their insight on and endorsement of this legislation.

I also thank Chairwoman JOHNSON and her staff for her support and cosponsorship of this bill and for her leadership on our committee to address the scientific and research issues facing our Nation today.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill that will advance our national efforts to address the suicide crisis, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4704, the Advancing Research to Prevent Suicide Act. I was proud to join my friend, Congressman MCADAMS, in introducing this legislation, and I thank him for his leadership and his efforts to reduce suicide rates.

H.R. 4704 directs the National Science Foundation to support multidisciplinary research to discover the root causes of the growing suicide epidemic across the United States.

The Advancing Research to Prevent Suicide Act will work to address suicide from all angles. The research authorized under this bill will look at social and economic factors, the use of technology, and the stigma associated with mental health conditions.

Madam Speaker, just this past week, I participated in a suicide prevention roundtable organized by my office to hear from local community leaders and stakeholders about the ongoing efforts to prevent suicide among youth and veterans and to stop suicide contagions from spreading. I left the meeting encouraged by the ongoing efforts in my community, but I also left knowing that there is still much to be done.

Madam Speaker, I want to provide my colleagues with some raw data to give a full picture of the scope of the crisis in our country and in my home State of Ohio.

The National Center for Health Statistics and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention released data ranking suicide as the 10th most common cause of death among Americans of all ages in 2017. Between 1999 and 2017, the

suicide rate increased by 33 percent in the United States.

Nationally, the veteran suicide rate is 1½ times the rate of nonveteran adults, with 6,139 veterans dying from suicide in 2017 alone.

Closer to my district, according to a report published by the Northeast Ohio Youth Health Survey, between August 2017 and March 2018, the suicide rate among Stark County youth ages 10–19 rose to more than 7 times the national rate and 11 times the 2011–2016 Stark County rate. Furthermore, between 2000 and 2016, suicide rates increased by 36 percent in the entire State of Ohio.

Personally, three of my own college football teammates have taken their lives in the past 12 months alone.

We all know we have a mental health crisis in this country, but for me and my constituents, the suicide problem has impacted far too many close to home, as seen by the suicide rates in Stark County and the State of Ohio.

Too many times, when I have met with a group of constituents to discuss an international trade or veteran-related policy issue, often, the biggest problem on their mind is the growing suicide threat.

In 2018, a high school near my district suffered from what CDC called a suicide contagion, when six students killed themselves within a 6-month timeframe.

I sincerely believe that if we want to make a dent in the issue at hand, we need to be more proactive in finding the causes of suicide clusters and suicide contagions. Our children, our veterans, and our neighbors cannot wait much longer. It is imperative that we dig in and put in the work to find the roots of this crisis.

The more we know about the fundamental causes, the better equipped we will be as a country to tackle the problem head-on, and that is what this bill does.

Madam Speaker, again, I thank Congressman MCADAMS, Chairwoman JOHNSON, and Ranking Member LUCAS for bringing this bill to the House floor today. I am encouraged by the bipartisanship already shown on this initiative, and I look forward to working with my colleagues to see this bill signed into law.

Suicide was the 10th leading cause of death in the United States in 2017 and the second leading cause of death among people ages 10–34.

For our Nation's veterans, it is an epidemic. We lose 17 veterans in America a day to suicide.

This bill will support basic research at the National Science Foundation that will inform better interventions and improve their outcomes.

Madam Speaker, I again thank Congressman MCADAMS for his work on this bill. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCADAMS. Madam Speaker, we are facing a suicide epidemic in this country. This legislation will bring re-

sources to address this epidemic and to identify solutions that help to bend the curve and help to prevent future death by suicide.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of this important bipartisan legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4704, the—Advancing Research to Prevent Suicide Act. I want to thank Representative MCADAMS for his leadership in this good bipartisan bill, which I am proud to cosponsor.

Tragically, suicide is a major public health concern in our country. According to the Centers for Disease Control, suicide is the second leading cause of death among young people between ages 10 and 34 and the fourth leading cause of death for individuals between ages 35 and 54.

In 2017, suicide accounted for more than twice as many fatalities than homicide.

Despite decades of research into the complex and multifaceted risk factors and circumstances that contribute to suicidal thoughts and behavior, the rate of death by suicide is rising. In 2017, 18 out of every 100,000 Americans were lost to suicide. We haven't seen a suicide rate this high since World War II.

We must do more to address this crisis. There is a clear need for additional research to improve our understanding of the factors that put a person at risk of experiencing suicidal thoughts and behaviors. The Advancing Research to Prevent Suicide Act directs the National Science Foundation to support much needed research on the science of suicide to inform prevention strategies and save lives.

I want to once again thank Mr. MCADAMS for his leadership on this issue. I also want to thank Science Committee Ranking Member LUCAS and Representatives GONZALEZ and BALDERSON for their bipartisan efforts to get this bill to the floor today.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MCADAMS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4704, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. MCADAMS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### SUPPORTING VETERANS IN STEM CAREERS ACT

Mr. MCADAMS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 153) to promote veteran involvement in STEM education, computer science, and scientific research, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 153

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Supporting Veterans in STEM Careers Act”.

**SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

(1) **DIRECTOR.**—The term “Director” means the Director of the National Science Foundation.

(2) **FOUNDATION.**—The term “Foundation” means the National Science Foundation.

(3) **STEM.**—The term “STEM” has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 6621 note).

(4) **VETERAN.**—The term “veteran” has the meaning given the term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

**SEC. 3. SUPPORTING VETERANS IN STEM EDUCATION AND COMPUTER SCIENCE.**

(a) **SUPPORTING VETERAN INVOLVEMENT IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND STEM EDUCATION.**—The Director shall, through the research and education activities of the Foundation, encourage veterans to study and pursue careers in STEM and computer science, in coordination with other Federal agencies that serve veterans.

(b) **VETERAN OUTREACH PLAN.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a plan for how the Foundation can enhance its outreach efforts to veterans. Such plan shall—

(1) report on the Foundation’s existing outreach activities;

(2) identify the best method for the Foundation to leverage existing authorities and programs to facilitate and support veterans in STEM careers and studies, including teaching programs; and

(3) include options for how the Foundation could track veteran participation in research and education programs of the Foundation, and describe any barriers to collecting such information.

(c) **NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD INDICATORS REPORT.**—The National Science Board shall provide in its annual report on indicators of the state of science and engineering in the United States any available and relevant data on veterans in science and engineering careers or education programs.

(d) **ROBERT NOYCE TEACHER SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM UPDATE.**—Section 10 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n–1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(5)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) higher education programs that serve or support veterans.”;

(2) in subsection (b)(2)(F)—

(A) by striking “and students” and inserting “, students”; and

(B) by inserting “, and veterans” before the period at the end;

(3) in subsection (c)(2), by inserting “and veterans” before the period at the end; and

(4) in subsection (d)(2), by inserting “and veterans” before the period at the end.

(e) **NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION TEACHING FELLOWSHIPS AND MASTER TEACHING FELLOWSHIPS UPDATE.**—Section 10A(d) of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n–1a(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)(F)—

(A) by striking “and individuals” and inserting “, individuals”; and

(B) by inserting “, and veterans” before the period at the end; and

(2) in paragraph (4)(B), by inserting “and veterans” before the period at the end.

(f) **NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION COMPUTER AND NETWORK SECURITY CAPACITY BUILDING GRANTS UPDATE.**—Section 5(a) of the Cyber Security Research and Development Act (15 U.S.C. 7404(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “and students who are veterans” after “these fields”; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (I), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (J) as subparagraph (K); and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (I) the following:

“(J) creating opportunities for veterans to transition to careers in computer and network security; and”.

(g) **GRADUATE TRAINEESHIPS IN COMPUTER AND NETWORK SECURITY RESEARCH UPDATE.**—Section 5(c)(6)(C) of the Cyber Security Research and Development Act (15 U.S.C. 7404(c)(6)(C)) is amended by inserting “or veterans” after “disciplines”.

(h) **VETERANS AND MILITARY FAMILIES STEM EDUCATION INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall establish, or designate, an interagency working group to improve veteran and military spouse equity and representation in STEM fields.

(2) **DUTIES OF INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.**—An interagency working group established under paragraph (1) shall develop and facilitate the implementation by participating agencies of a strategic plan, which shall—

(A) specify and prioritize short- and long-term objectives;

(B) specify the common metrics that will be used by Federal agencies to assess progress toward achieving such objectives;

(C) identify barriers veterans face in reentering the workforce, including a lack of formal STEM education, career guidance, and the process of transferring military credits and skills to college credits;

(D) identify barriers military spouses face in establishing careers in STEM fields;

(E) describe the approaches that each participating agency will take to address administratively the barriers described in subparagraphs (C) and (D); and

(F) identify any barriers that require Federal or State legislative or regulatory changes in order to be addressed.

(3) **REPORT.**—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall—

(A) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to Congress the strategic plan required under paragraph (2); and

(B) include in the annual report required by section 101(d) of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 6621(d)) a description of any progress made in carrying out the activities described in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(4) **SUNSET.**—An interagency working group established under paragraph (1) shall terminate on the date that is 3 years after the date that it is established.

**SEC. 4. COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES STUDY AND REPORT ON BARRIERS FACED BY STUDENT VETERANS PURSUING DEGREES IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, OR MATH.**

(a) **STUDY.**—Not later than August 1, 2022, the Comptroller General of the United States shall complete a study on academic success rates of student veterans pursuing covered degrees and barriers faced by such students in pursuing such degrees.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The study required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Assessment of available information on the percentage or number of student veterans pursuing a covered degree with educational assistance furnished under chapter 33 of title 38, United States Code.

(2) Assessment of available information on the percentage or number of such students who pursue a covered degree and do not obtain such degree in four or fewer academic years.

(3) Identification of the reasons that such students do not obtain such degree in four or fewer academic years and whether such reasons are barriers to obtaining such degrees.

(4) Development of recommendations for legislative or administrative action to better align the educational assistance furnished under chapter 33 of title 38, United States Code, with the needs of such students and address the reasons identified under paragraph (3).

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than August 1, 2022, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on the findings of the Comptroller General with respect to the study completed under subsection (a), along with recommendations for such legislative or administrative action as the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

(d) **DEFINITION OF COVERED DEGREE.**—In this section, the term “covered degree” means a standard, undergraduate college degree in a field listed under section 3320(b)(4)(A)(i) of title 38, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MCADAMS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. MCADAMS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on S. 153, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCADAMS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise today in support of S. 153, the Supporting Veterans in STEM Careers Act. I thank Representatives DUNN and LAMB and our colleagues in the Senate, Senators RUBIO and KLOBUCHAR, for their leadership on this important bipartisan bill.

The Nation’s economic growth and global competitiveness are increasingly reliant on a workforce that is equipped with STEM knowledge and skills. Nearly every aspect of modern life, from transportation, agriculture, and healthcare, to energy and national defense, is built on a foundation of science and technology. To maintain our standing as the global leader in innovation, we must continue to invest in and expand our STEM workforce.

While these challenges have been well defined for some time, we continue to struggle as a Nation to produce enough workers with the STEM skills and knowledge that their employers need.

Business leaders have expressed concern that the STEM skills shortage will impact their ability to develop new technologies and to grow their companies.

The veteran population represents an underutilized pool of talent for our Nation's STEM workforce. Often, the skills these individuals obtained during their military service are transferable directly to STEM occupations. We must do more to tap into this diverse, highly skilled, and experienced population to not only strengthen our STEM workforce but also empower veterans to pursue high-paying and rewarding STEM careers.

S. 153 directs the National Science Foundation to report data on veterans in STEM studies and careers and to develop a plan to increase outreach to those veterans.

The bill also creates an interagency committee that will examine how Federal programs and policies can be best leveraged to equip veterans with the skills they need to transition into STEM careers.

S. 153 is a good step toward addressing our STEM skills shortage and creating opportunities for those who have served our country.

Once again, I thank my colleagues in the House and the Senate for their leadership on this very important issue. I also thank Chair TAKANO from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs for helping us to expedite consideration of this bill today on the floor.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" and to send this bill to the President's desk for signature, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 153, the Supporting Veterans in STEM Careers Act.

I thank Dr. NEAL DUNN and Congressman CONOR LAMB, who led the House version of this bill, for their work to support our Nation's veterans.

S. 153 will help veterans put their training and experience in military service to new and important uses and help America stay competitive in research and innovation on a global scale.

In the last decade alone, jobs requiring some level of STEM expertise have grown by more than 30 percent, including jobs that do not require a bachelor's degree. Nearly 7 million jobs are unfilled in the United States due to a shortage of skilled workers, many in STEM and related fields.

In my home State of Ohio, we have been focusing on boosting and expanding our cyber defense capabilities to the Ohio Cyber Range. In order for the program to be more efficient and ready for any cyberattack, we need a cybersecurity workforce properly trained in the STEM field.

□ 1800

S. 153 gives our veterans the opportunity to acquire new skills and better

prepare them for jobs of the 21st century.

At the same time, veterans and transitioning servicemembers represent a valuable, skilled talent pool from which to help meet this critical need.

S. 153 will improve outreach to veterans through the National Science Foundation's programs to support and train STEM workers. We can serve our veterans and help them translate their experience into meaningful STEM work.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCADAMS. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON).

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to support S. 153, the Supporting Veterans in STEM Careers Act.

The future of this Nation will be driven by science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. STEM careers are among the fastest growing and highest-paying occupations. Despite these trends, we are failing to produce enough STEM workers to support the current pace of growth and innovation and ensure we continue to lead the world in science and technology development.

As a Nation, we are forever indebted to the men and women who choose to serve in the military and put their lives on the line to protect the freedoms that we hold dear. At a minimum, we must ensure veterans interested in pursuing STEM careers here at home have the support that they need.

Veterans are uniquely positioned to contribute to our STEM workforce, often having training in cybersecurity, avionics, nuclear physics, and medicine. However, significant obstacles often stand in their way when transitioning to a civilian STEM career.

S. 153 establishes an interagency working group to identify these obstacles and develop a plan for addressing them. The bill also directs the National Science Foundation to improve its outreach to veterans and report on veterans in the STEM workforce. These are important steps for honoring our commitment to our veterans and for ensuring we have a competitive STEM workforce.

I want to thank Representatives DUNN and LAMB, and our colleagues in the Senate, Senators RUBIO and KLOBUCHAR, for their leadership on this important issue. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DUNN).

Mr. DUNN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 153, the Supporting Veterans in STEM Careers Act, which is about helping to expand veterans' job and education opportunities in the sciences. I was the proud sponsor of the House version of this bill.

The bill directs the National Science Foundation to develop a veterans' outreach plan and publish data on veterans' participation in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields in its annual "Indicators" report.

The bill also updates the NSF Noyce Teacher Scholarship program, fellowship programs, and cyber grant programs to include outreach to veterans.

I thank Senator RUBIO and Senator KLOBUCHAR, for their bipartisan, bicameral support, and Congressman LAMB, a member of the Science Committee, and a Marine Corps veteran himself, for his work on this legislation. And I salute my fellow veterans in the Congress who have joined me in introducing this bill.

This is an excellent opportunity for us all to come together and support a meritorious piece of legislation. The very nearly identical piece of legislation passed this body by voice vote 1 year ago.

I urge all of my colleagues to support the bill and send it to the President's desk.

Mr. MCADAMS. Madam Speaker, I have no other requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I again want to thank Dr. NEAL DUNN and Congressman CONOR LAMB for their work to support our Nation's veterans.

This bill will improve outreach to veterans through the National Science Foundation's programs to support and train STEM workers. We can serve our veterans and help them translate their experience into meaningful STEM work.

I again urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation and send it to the President's desk.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCADAMS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I urge adoption of this measure, S. 153. I commend my colleague for this important legislation and the impact that it will have on our veterans who have served our country and want to continue to serve and provide for themselves and serve in STEM fields.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following exchange of correspondence between myself and Veterans' Affairs Committee Chairman TAKANO. I appreciate his willingness to work with us to pass this bill today and send it to the President for signature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS,

Washington DC, January 24, 2020.

Hon. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,  
Chairwoman, Science, Space, and Technology  
Committee, House of Representatives, Wash-  
ington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN JOHNSON: I am writing with respect to S. 153, the Supporting Veterans in STEM Careers Act. Thank you for

consulting with the Committee on Veterans' Affairs regarding the matters in S. 153 that fall within the Committee's jurisdiction.

As a result of your consultation with us on this measure and in order to expeditiously move the bill to the floor, I forego further consideration of S. 153. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs takes this action with our mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues that fall within our jurisdiction. Further, I request your support for the appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs during any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding regarding S. 153 and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Committee Report and the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the measure. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

MARK TAKANO,

Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY,

Washington, DC, January 24, 2020.

Chairman MARK TAKANO,

Committee on Veterans' Affairs,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN TAKANO: I am writing to you concerning S. 153, the "Supporting Veterans in STEM Career Act," which was referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs on December 19, 2019.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this bill. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. I acknowledge that your Committee will waive further consideration of S. 153 and that this action is not a waiver of future jurisdictional claims by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs over this subject matter.

I will make sure to include our exchange of letters in the Congressional Record. Thank you for your cooperation on this legislation.

Sincerely,

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,

Chairwoman, Committee on Science,

Space, and Technology.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MCADAMS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 153.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1825

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. BARRAGÁN) at 6 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 943; and

H.R. 4704.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

NEVER AGAIN EDUCATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 943) to authorize the Secretary of Education to award grants to eligible entities to carry out educational programs about the Holocaust, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. NORCROSS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 393, nays 5, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 23]

YEAS—393

Abraham	Brown (MD)	Conaway
Adams	Brownley (CA)	Connolly
Aderholt	Buchanan	Cook
Aguiar	Buck	Cooper
Allen	Bucshon	Correa
Allred	Budd	Costa
Amodei	Burchett	Courtney
Armstrong	Burgess	Craig
Axne	Bustos	Crawford
Babin	Butterfield	Crenshaw
Bacon	Calvert	Crist
Baird	Carbajal	Crow
Balderson	Cardenas	Cuellar
Banks	Carson (IN)	Cunningham
Barr	Carter (GA)	Curtis
Barragan	Carter (TX)	Davids (KS)
Bass	Cartwright	Davidson (OH)
Beatty	Case	Davis (CA)
Bera	Casten (IL)	Davis, Danny K.
Bergman	Castor (FL)	Davis, Rodney
Beyer	Castro (TX)	Dean
Biggs	Chabot	DeFazio
Bishop (GA)	Chu, Judy	DeGette
Bishop (NC)	Cielline	DeLauro
Bishop (UT)	Cisneros	DelBene
Blumenauer	Clark (MA)	Delgado
Blunt Rochester	Clarke (NY)	Demings
Bonamici	Clay	DeSaulnier
Bost	Cleaver	DesJarlais
Boyle, Brendan	Cline	Deutch
F.	Cloud	Diaz-Balart
Brady	Clyburn	Dingell
Brindisi	Cohen	Doggett
Brooks (AL)	Cole	Doyle, Michael
Brooks (IN)	Comer	F.

Duncan	Larsen (WA)	Rose, John W.
Dunn	Larson (CT)	Rouda
Emmer	Latta	Rouzer
Escobar	Lawrence	Roybal-Allard
Eshoo	Lawson (FL)	Ruiz
Espallat	Lee (CA)	Ruppersberger
Estes	Lee (NV)	Rush
Evans	Lesko	Rutherford
Ferguson	Levin (CA)	Ryan
Finkenauer	Levin (MI)	Sarbanes
Fitzpatrick	Lieu, Ted	Scalise
Fleischmann	Loeb sack	Scanlon
Fletcher	Lofgren	Schakowsky
Flores	Long	Schiff
Fortenberry	Loudermilk	Schneider
Foster	Lowenthal	Schrader
Foxx (NC)	Lowey	Schrier
Frankel	Lucas	Schweikert
Fudge	Luetkemeyer	Scott (VA)
Fulcher	Lujan	Scott, Austin
Gaetz	Luria	Scott, David
Gallagher	Lynch	Serrano
Gallego	Malinowski	Sewell (AL)
Garamendi	Maloney,	Shalala
Garcia (IL)	Carolyn B.	Sherman
Garcia (TX)	Maloney, Sean	Sherrill
Gianforte	Marchant	Shimkus
Gibbs	Marshall	Slotkin
Gohmert	Mast	Smith (MO)
Golden	Matsui	Smith (NE)
Gomez	McAdams	Smith (NJ)
Gonzalez (OH)	McBath	Smith (WA)
Gonzalez (TX)	McCarthy	Smucker
Gooden	McCaul	Soto
Gosar	McClintock	Spanberger
Gottheimer	McColum	Spano
Graves (GA)	McEachin	Speier
Graves (LA)	McGovern	Stanton
Graves (MO)	McHenry	Staub
Green (TN)	McKinley	Stefanik
Green, Al (TX)	McNerney	Steil
Griffith	Meadows	Steube
Grijalva	Meeks	Stevens
Grothman	Meng	Stewart
Guest	Meuser	Suozi
Guthrie	Miller	Swalwell (CA)
Haaland	Mitchell	Takano
Hagedorn	Moolenaar	Taylor
Harder (CA)	Mooney (WV)	Thompson (CA)
Harris	Moore	Thompson (PA)
Hartzler	Morelle	Thornberry
Hastings	Moulton	Timmons
Hayes	Mucarsel-Powell	Tipton
Hern, Kevin	Murphy (FL)	Titus
Herrera Beutler	Murphy (NC)	Tlaib
Hice (GA)	Napolitano	Tonko
Hill (AR)	Neal	Torres (CA)
Himes	Neguse	Torres Small
Hollingsworth	Newhouse	(NM)
Horn, Kendra S.	Norcross	Trahan
Horsford	Nunes	Trone
Houlihan	O'Halleran	Turner
Hoyer	Ocasio-Cortez	Underwood
Hudson	Olson	Upton
Huffman	Omar	Van Drew
Huizenga	Palazzo	Vargas
Hurd (TX)	Pallone	Veasey
Jackson Lee	Palmer	Vela
Jayapal	Panetta	Visclosky
Jeffries	Pappas	Wagner
Johnson (GA)	Pascrell	Walberg
Johnson (LA)	Payne	Walden
Johnson (OH)	Pelosi	Walker
Johnson (SD)	Pence	Walorski
Johnson (TX)	Perlmutter	Waltz
Jordan	Perry	Wasserman
Joyce (OH)	Peters	Schultz
Joyce (PA)	Peterson	Waters
Kaptur	Phillips	Watkins
Katko	Pingree	Watson Coleman
Keating	Pocan	Weber (TX)
Keller	Porter	Welch
Kelly (IL)	Posey	Wenstrup
Kelly (PA)	Pressley	Westerman
Khanna	Price (NC)	Wexton
Kildee	Quigley	Wild
Kilmer	Raskin	Williams
Kim	Ratcliffe	Wilson (FL)
Kind	Reed	Wilson (SC)
King (IA)	Reschenthaler	Wittman
King (NY)	Rice (NY)	Womack
Krishnamoorthi	Richmond	Woodall
Kuster (NH)	Riggleman	Wright
Kustoff (TN)	Roby	Yarmuth
LaHood	Rodgers (WA)	Yoho
Lamb	Rogers (AL)	Young
Lamborn	Rogers (KY)	Zeldin
Langevin	Rose (NY)	

## NAYS—5

Amash	Massie	Rice (SC)
Arrington	Norman	

## NOT VOTING—32

Bilirakis	Holding	Rooney (FL)
Byrne	Kelly (MS)	Roy
Cheney	Kennedy	Sánchez
Collins (GA)	Kinzinger	Sensenbrenner
Cox (CA)	Kirkpatrick	Simpson
Engel	LaMalfa	Sires
Gabbard	Lewis	Stivers
Granger	Lipinski	Thompson (MS)
Heck	Mullin	Velázquez
Higgins (LA)	Nadler	Webster (FL)
Higgins (NY)	Roe, David P.	

□ 1854

Mr. GROTHMAN changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: “A bill to authorize the Director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum to support Holocaust education programs, and for other purposes.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MOMENT OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVE MIKE FITZPATRICK

(Mr. MCCARTHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I rise in remembrance of Congressman Mike Fitzpatrick who passed away 3 weeks ago after a 12-year battle with cancer.

Mike was a public servant in the best sense of the word, a tireless champion who loved his community and always worked to improve the lives of his neighbors.

His long list of accomplishments—from the conservation of public land as a county commissioner to the creation of the Washington Crossing National Cemetery where he now rests, are achievements that any Representative would be proud to have.

But one cannot accurately capture Mike’s legacy without talking about the kindness that motivated his 20 years of public service.

Years ago, a county park officer called Mike about a homeless man who was living in the park and needed a place to stay. The shelters in town were full and the park officer didn’t know what to do. But Mike Fitzpatrick did. He let the homeless man stay on his couch for the night until he found him shelter the next day.

Not everybody here knows that story. But for those who know Mike, it comes as no surprise. Mike never stopped trying to help his neighbors, even after retiring from Congress and while battling a very terrible disease. He was focused on what the late columnist Charles Krauthammer called “the things that matter,” such as one’s family and community.

For Mike, politics wasn’t a career, but public service was a never-ending commitment—a passion to do good that was rooted in values like patriotism and faith and was shaped by his upbringing in Levittown.

Certainly, Mike will be remembered for his willingness to cross party lines. That is fitting. He believed the measure of a person went beyond their partisan label. His bipartisan spirit has united this body many times before, and it is uniting us once again today, even in one of the most divided times in recent memory.

He did not apologize for being a Republican or a conservative. But in truth, those were not the titles that mattered most to him. It was titles like: “father,” “Catholic,” and “brother” that mattered.

He was faithful and he was honest. He lived with integrity and honor. He turned the toughest moments in his personal life and career into examples of courage, grit, and grace. Most importantly, he never shied away from asking in the words of the old prayer: “Lord, make me an instrument of Your peace.”

In this body, we remember people and their legacies by portraits, and I am sure there will be public memorials for him, but legacies of change last so much longer. In fact, it grows from generation to generation, like compounding interest or a snowball rolling downhill.

Mike’s legacy is right here in Congress and back home in Bucks County. They will be more than a tribute to one man. It will be an internal reminder of the values he stood for, the hard work, the faith in God, and never giving up.

I want you to join me in expressing our deepest condolences to his family. His wife, Kathy, is here; his mother and father, Mary and Jim; and we all know his brother BRIAN, living in his legacy. May God bring us comfort and strength in this difficult time.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, Kathy, members of the Fitzpatrick family, and Members on both sides of the aisle from Pennsylvania who have lost a dear colleague with whom they served; he served with honor. He served with civility. He served as an example.

Madam Speaker, at a time when rank partisanship has become sadly pervasive in Washington, Mike Fitzpatrick shone a bright light of consensus building, civility, and respect.

He was an example that all of us could follow. I was sad to learn of his passing. My thoughts, of course—and I know I speak for all of us, not in a partisan sense, not in a Democratic or Republican sense, but in a human sense—are with his wife, Kathleen, their six children, and his entire family which includes our colleague, of course, BRIAN, his brother who succeeded him representing Pennsylvania’s Eighth Congressional District.

Madam Speaker, it speaks volumes that Mike had so many friends here on

this side of the aisle in addition to his own side. The words that the Republican leader spoke could be spoken by all of us. That is because he looked past party labels and saw in all of us fellow Americans, drawn to service like he was, eager to do right by our constituents, as he was.

Our colleague from Washington State, Mr. DENNY HECK, shared a story about a bill he and Mike were working on together in 2013 when Republicans were in the majority. Mike was the lead sponsor. His party was in charge. But because the bill would have a better chance of getting on the suspension calendar if it were a minority bill, he gave over the lead sponsorship to Denny, giving up the greater measure of credit in order to get the bill done.

That is who he was: getting things done; not taking credit, but getting the substance realized. That was leadership—responsibility and focusing on substance and achievement rather than politics and process.

That was Mike Fitzpatrick. During his two periods of service in this House, Mike made a real difference to keeping children safe online, to help those affected by the housing collapse, and to track and stop the financing of terrorist groups around the world.

He will be remembered by all who served with him, by his constituents, all of his friends, and, certainly, his family; remembered for the kind person that he was, for the thoughtful person he was, for the courteous person he was, and as an effective legislator, for his good nature and his integrity.

I want to thank my friend, the Republican leader, for leading this tribute, and I want to thank all of those on both sides who have taken the time to share stories about Mike and the impact he had on us, on this House, on Pennsylvania, on America.

The SPEAKER. The Chair now asks all present to rise and observe a moment of silence.

#### ADVANCING RESEARCH TO PREVENT SUICIDE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BARRAGÁN). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4704) to direct the Director of the National Science Foundation to support multidisciplinary research on the science of suicide, and to advance the knowledge and understanding of issues that may be associated with several aspects of suicide including intrinsic and extrinsic factors related to areas such as wellbeing, resilience, and vulnerability, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MCADAMS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 385, nays 8, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 24]

YEAS—385

Abraham	DeLauro	Kilmer
Adams	DelBene	Kim
Aderholt	Delgado	Kind
Aguilar	Demings	King (IA)
Allen	DeSaulnier	King (NY)
Allred	DesJarlais	Krishnamoorthi
Amodei	Deutch	Kuster (NH)
Armstrong	Diaz-Balart	Kustoff (TN)
Arrington	Dingell	LaHood
Axne	Doggett	Lamb
Babin	Doyle, Michael	Lamborn
Bacon	F.	Langevin
Baird	Dunn	Larsen (WA)
Balderson	Emmer	Larson (CT)
Banks	Escobar	Latta
Barr	Eshoo	Lawrence
Barragán	Españillat	Lawson (FL)
Bass	Estes	Lee (CA)
Beatty	Evans	Lee (NV)
Bera	Ferguson	Lesko
Bergman	Finkenauer	Levin (CA)
Beyer	Fitzpatrick	Levin (MI)
Bishop (GA)	Fleischmann	Lieu, Ted
Bishop (NC)	Fletcher	Loeb sack
Bishop (UT)	Fortenberry	Lofgren
Blumenauer	Foster	Long
Blunt Rochester	Foxo (NC)	Lowenthal
Bonamici	Frankel	Lowe y
Bost	Fudge	Lucas
Boyle, Brendan	Fulcher	Luetkemeyer
F.	Gaetz	Lujan
Brady	Gallagher	Luria
Brindisi	Galleo	Lynch
Brooks (IN)	Garamendi	Malinowski
Brown (MD)	Garcia (IL)	Maloney,
Brownley (CA)	Garcia (TX)	Carolyn B.
Buchanan	Gianforte	Maloney, Sean
Buck	Gibbs	Marchant
Bucshon	Gohmert	Marshall
Budd	Golden	Mast
Burchett	Gomez	Matsui
Burgess	Gonzalez (OH)	McAdams
Bustos	Gonzalez (TX)	McBath
Butterfield	Gooden	McCarthy
Calvert	Gottheimer	McCaul
Carbajal	Graves (GA)	McClintock
Cárdenas	Graves (LA)	McCollum
Carson (IN)	Graves (MO)	McEachin
Carter (GA)	Green (TN)	McGovern
Carter (TX)	Green, Al (TX)	McHenry
Cartwright	Griffith	McKinley
Case	Grijalva	McNerney
Casten (IL)	Grothman	Meadows
Castor (FL)	Guest	Meeks
Castro (TX)	Haaland	Meng
Chabot	Hagedorn	Meuser
Chu, Judy	Harder (CA)	Miller
Cicilline	Hartzler	Mitchell
Cisneros	Hastings	Moolenaar
Clark (MA)	Hayes	Mooney (WV)
Clarke (NY)	Hern, Kevin	Moore
Clay	Herrera Beutler	Morelle
Cleaver	Hice (GA)	Moulton
Cline	Hill (AR)	Mucarsel-Powell
Cloud	Himes	Murphy (FL)
Clyburn	Hollingsworth	Murphy (NC)
Cohen	Horn, Kendra S.	Napolitano
Cole	Horsford	Neal
Comer	Houlahan	Neguse
Conaway	Hoyer	Newhouse
Cannolly	Hudson	Norcross
Cook	Huffman	Norman
Cooper	Huizenga	Nunes
Correa	Hurd (TX)	O'Halleran
Costa	Jackson Lee	Ocasio-Cortez
Courtney	Jayapal	Olson
Craig	Jeffries	Omar
Crawford	Johnson (GA)	Palazzo
Crenshaw	Johnson (LA)	Pallone
Crist	Johnson (OH)	Palmer
Crow	Johnson (SD)	Panetta
Cuellar	Johnson (TX)	Pappas
Cunningham	Jordan	Pascarell
Curtis	Joyce (OH)	Payne
Davids (KS)	Joyce (PA)	Pence
Davidson (OH)	Kaptur	Perlmutter
Davis (CA)	Katko	Perry
Davis, Danny K.	Keating	Peters
Davis, Rodney	Keller	Peterson
Dean	Kelly (PA)	Phillips
DeFazio	Khanna	Pingree
DeGette	Kildee	Pocan

Porter	Serrano	Trone
Posey	Sewell (AL)	Turner
Pressley	Shalala	Underwood
Price (NC)	Sherman	Upton
Quigley	Sherrill	Van Drew
Raskin	Shimkus	Vargas
Ratcliffe	Slotkin	Veasey
Reed	Smith (MO)	Visclosky
Reschenthaler	Smith (NE)	Wagner
Rice (NY)	Smith (NJ)	Walberg
Rice (SC)	Smith (WA)	Walden
Richmond	Smucker	Walker
Riggleman	Soto	Walorski
Roby	Spanberger	Waltz
Rodgers (WA)	Spano	Wasserman
Rogers (AL)	Speier	Schultz
Rogers (KY)	Stanton	Waters
Rose (NY)	Stauber	Watkins
Rose, John W.	Stefanik	Watson Coleman
Rouda	Steil	Weber (TX)
Rouzer	Steube	Welch
Roybal-Allard	Stevens	Wenstrup
Ruiz	Stewart	Westerman
Ruppersberger	Suozzi	Wexton
Rush	Swalwell (CA)	Wild
Rutherford	Takano	Williams
Ryan	Taylor	Wilson (FL)
Scarbanes	Thompson (CA)	Wilson (SC)
Scalise	Thompson (PA)	Witman
Scanlon	Thornberry	Womack
Schakowsky	Timmons	Woodall
Schiff	Tipton	Wright
Schneider	Titus	Yarmuth
Schrader	Tlaib	Yoho
Schrier	Tonko	Young
Schweikert	Torres (CA)	Zeldin
Scott (VA)	Torres Small	
Scott, Austin	(NM)	
Scott, David	Trahan	

NAYS—8

Amash	Duncan	Harris
Biggs	Flores	Massie
Brooks (AL)	Gosar	

NOT VOTING—36

Bilirakis	Holding	Roe, David P.
Byrne	Kelly (IL)	Rooney (FL)
Cheney	Kelly (MS)	Roy
Collins (GA)	Kennedy	Sánchez
Cox (CA)	Kinzinger	Sensenbrenner
Engel	Kirkpatrick	Simpson
Gabard	LaMalfa	Sires
Granger	Lewis	Stivers
Guthrie	Lipinski	Thompson (MS)
Heck	Loudermilk	Vela
Higgins (LA)	Mullin	Velázquez
Higgins (NY)	Nadler	Webster (FL)

□ 1918

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I was absent today due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted: "yea" on rollcall No. 23, and "yea" on rollcall No. 24.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3621, STUDENT BORROWER CREDIT IMPROVEMENT ACT, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 550, MERCHANT MARINERS OF WORLD WAR II CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT OF 2019

Mr. RASKIN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-383) on the resolution (H. Res. 811) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3621) to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to remove adverse information for certain defaulted

or delinquent private education loan borrowers who demonstrate a history of loan repayment, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 550) to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Merchant Mariners of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated and vital service during World War II, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

MEDICAL EDUCATION FOR A DIVERSE AMERICA ACT

(Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Mr. Speaker, from maternal mortality rates to inaccurate drug prescriptions to cardiovascular procedures, it is clear that minority groups experience worse health outcomes in our healthcare system.

Although structural bias is a factor, the unconscious biases of even the most well-intentioned healthcare professionals play a role as well. And we can't let this continue.

In a district as diverse as Florida's 26th District, we must do more to ensure that every person, regardless of their background, can get the quality care that they need. That is why I introduced the Medical Education for a Diverse America Act, along with Representative PORTER, which would provide cultural competency and language training to medical students and prepare them to better serve minority populations.

This legislation would help not only patients in south Florida, but all over the country in diverse communities.

OBSERVING INTERNATIONAL HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to observe International Holocaust Remembrance Day, commemorating the 75th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz.

The Holocaust is responsible for the systematic murder of more than 6 million Jews, and it is remembered as one of the darkest periods of modern history.

In the wake of this tragedy, we often utter the words, "never forget." But, as time passes and memory fades, this can become a challenge.

We have a responsibility, however, to ensure that this chapter of history does not slip through the cracks. Through storytelling, the teaching of history, and great organizations like the Holocaust Museum right here in Washington, we can do our part to ensure younger generations truly never forget.

Today, I ask my colleagues to pause and remember the pain caused by the

Holocaust and the Nazi regime in Europe. I ask that we recommit ourselves to pursuing liberty and justice for all people across the globe.

The horrors of genocide still pervade the world today. We can honor the memory of the Holocaust victims by speaking and acting out against the perpetrators of such evil today and for years to come.

#### HONORING DR. JONATHAN HOLLOWAY

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the late Dr. Jonathan Holloway on becoming the first African American president of Rutgers University. Rutgers is getting a leader with exceptional credentials.

Currently, Dr. Holloway is the provost and chief academic officer at Northwestern University. He oversees the school's academic priorities, annual budget, and faculty appointments.

Previously, Dr. Holloway served as the dean of Yale College, the undergraduate school of Yale University. Before that, he was the Edmund S. Morgan Professor of African American Studies, History, and American Studies at Yale University.

Dr. Holloway was appointed to the post on January 21, after a search that included more than 200 candidates. He will start the new position on July 1.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Dr. Holloway. He will be a welcome addition to an outstanding university.

#### COMMEMORATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF AUSCHWITZ LIBERATION

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, last week, I was grateful to serve on a congressional delegation to Poland and Israel, led by Speaker NANCY PELOSI, with colleagues ELIOT ENGEL, Chairwoman NITA LOWEY, Chairman TED DEUTCH, with DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and BRAD SCHNEIDER.

On the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau, we saw, firsthand, the horrors of the innocent Jews at the death camps.

From the ashes of German Nazism and despotic Soviet communism, Poland is now a dynamic, prosperous democracy.

We were welcomed to Jerusalem by Ambassador David Friedman, then meeting with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. At the Fifth World Holocaust Forum, Israeli President Reuven Rivlin introduced Vice President MIKE PENCE, President Emmanuel Macron, Prince Charles, and President Vladimir

Putin. Heads of state from over 30 countries attended, and I and fellow co-chair of the Bulgarian Caucus, BRAD SCHNEIDER, were honored to be with President Rumen Radev with our alliance for freedom.

America's associations with Poland and Israel have never been stronger, citing President Trump's placing 5,000 American troops in Poland to deter further Russian aggression and Israel still celebrating his moving of the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

#### SECRETARY OF STATE POMPEO'S COMMENTS ABOUT UKRAINE

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, over the weekend, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo cast doubt over American support for our Ukrainian allies when he asked veteran NPR reporter Mary Louise Kelly if she thought Americans care about Ukraine and if she could even find it on a map. How insulting.

Pompeo's outburst came after Mary Louise Kelly questioned him about the administration's shameful treatment of our Ambassador to Ukraine, Marie Yovanovitch.

As co-chair of the bipartisan Congressional Ukraine Caucus and representative of a large Ukrainian American population, I am deeply concerned about what Pompeo was insinuating with his comments to NPR that the administration can do whatever it pleases because the American public doesn't care about Ukraine. I couldn't disagree with him more.

Ukraine is the scrimmage line for liberty in Europe. Liberty lovers across the world care about Ukraine because its people are facing down Russian aggression.

Unfortunately, Pompeo's comments reflect a larger pattern of the Trump administration advancing pro-Russian causes.

On Secretary Pompeo's upcoming trip to Ukraine, I would urge him to support liberty in Europe. America and the world paid a heavy price for that.

#### HONORING DR. JAMES METTS

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of Dr. James C. Metts, Jr., who passed away on Monday, January 20, at the age of 88.

Dr. Metts had dedicated his life to public service, working as the Chatham County coroner for more than 40 years. He started in 1973, when the officials associated with Chatham County asked for his help in finding a replacement for the retiring coroner. When nobody

signed up to run for the county coroner position, Dr. Metts volunteered himself.

His colleagues remember him as someone who would always answer his phone, call you back, and perform his duties as coroner with class.

In one of his most famous cases, Dr. Metts was called to court to testify about the body of Mr. Danny Hansford, which eventually became the centerpiece for the book, "Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil."

As a doctor, he continued his public service by working hard to lower the rate of heart attack and stroke deaths by founding the Community Cardiovascular Council.

Dr. Metts will be deeply missed throughout our community. His family and friends will be in my thoughts and prayers in this most difficult time.

□ 1930

#### HONORING IRENE G. NORMAN

(Mr. BURCHETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Yeoman 3rd Class Irene G. Norman, an American hero who served in World War II.

Irene Norman enlisted in the Navy WAVES on October 28, 1944. She began her service in Bronx, New York, where she learned the trade of sheet metal fabrication. She was then assigned to her permanent duty station at Naval Air Station Miami in Florida, where she was responsible for repairing damaged aircraft so that they could continue to be used in the war effort.

Yeoman 3rd Class Norman was honorably discharged in 1946 after 2 years of service to her country. Mrs. Norman returned home and attended Hiwassee College in Madisonville, Tennessee. She went to work for the local newspaper after graduation and did everything, from writing articles to selling ads. She wrote a column for the paper called "Heads and Hearts" that she was very proud of.

Additionally, Mrs. Norman married and raised three wonderful children after she completed her service.

Mr. Speaker, our country's heroes are the men and women of our Armed Forces, like Mrs. Norman, who served and sacrificed for our freedom. It is my honor to recognize Yeoman 3rd Class Irene G. Norman as the Tennessee Second District's January 2020 Veteran of the Month.

#### REMEMBERING RANDALL WISE

(Mr. GAETZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to honor and remember the life of one of northwest Florida's great public servants, my friend and one of my mentors, Mayor Randall Wise.

Mayor Randall Wise was born in 1930 in Niceville, Florida, and spent his entire life as a dedicated servant to our town. He began his career in service in the 1950s as a member of the city council.

In 1971, he was appointed to the position of mayor, and to the day of his death, he served as mayor. He was one of the longest serving public officials in America, and he was the longest serving mayor in the State of Florida. His leadership reverberated throughout many projects in our community, including a senior center, a library, and more.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, I recognize this remarkable man for his selfless service to our community, his State, and our Nation. I am grateful for his lasting contributions to our town.

#### RECOGNIZING NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING AWARENESS MONTH

(Mr. TAYLOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of National Human Trafficking Awareness Month and the dedicated volunteers who work to end modern-day slavery.

As a parent, there is nothing scarier than the thought of children being removed from their families and trafficked.

Oftentimes, when we think about human trafficking, we envision terrible situations across the globe, but according to the Texas attorney general, there were more than 300,000 victims of human trafficking just in Texas.

As we bring attention to this far-too-common tragedy, I thank some of the incredible organizations in Collin County that work tirelessly to help survivors. Traffick911, CASA of Collin County, Rescue Her, Treasured Vessels, New Friends New Life, and the Collin County Sheriff's Office are all helping lead the fight against human trafficking.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join in thanking these organizations and recognizing the importance of spreading awareness about human trafficking today and every day.

#### REMEMBERING LIBERATION OF AUSCHWITZ

(Mr. FULCHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Speaker, 75 years ago today, Allied armies liberated the Nazi concentration camp at Auschwitz. Unfortunately, more than 6 million of God's children perished before that happened. This can never be forgotten.

I agree with General Eisenhower's comments at the time: Educate people on the atrocities committed so they don't happen again.

That is why I am proud to have co-sponsored the Never Again Education Act. The bill authorizes Federal funds to be used to teach about the Holocaust. Ensuring that citizens know the uncensored truth of history will help punctuate the message that anti-Semitism is abhorrent and will not be tolerated.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Representative CAROLYN MALONEY from New York, who took the lead on initiating this bill.

Finally, to the families of the victims so tragically lost: They will never be forgotten.

#### RECOGNIZING NASA DAY

(Mr. HILL of Arkansas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize NASA Day in my home State of Arkansas, which was recently proclaimed by Governor Hutchinson to be January 27, 2020.

In my district, Harding University, a member of the Arkansas Space Grant Consortium, has played an integral role in advancing aerospace priorities for 50 years. Between 1967 and 1979, Harding University's faculty and students supported NASA's Skylab and space efforts, including the 1969 landing of Neil Armstrong on the Moon. They conducted experiments examining the long-term effects of space on the human body.

As a part of the Arkansas Space Grant Consortium, a group of 17 colleges and universities that support NASA's research activities, Harding continues its contribution and maintains strong ties to our Nation's space program.

I thank Harding University for its commitment to our aerospace priorities, and I appreciate Governor Hutchinson for recognizing the importance of NASA in Arkansas.

#### 47TH ANNUAL MARCH FOR LIFE

(Mr. SMUCKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, last Friday marked the 47th Annual March for Life, and for the first time in history, the march was attended by a sitting President.

Since 2017, the Trump administration has established more conscience protections than ever before, but there is still more work to accomplish.

For example, the Born-Alive Survivors Protection Act, which simply requires healthcare professionals to provide medical care to babies born alive during an attempted abortion, has support from nearly 200 bipartisan cosponsors. Yet, despite numerous calls requesting to bring this legislation to the floor, my colleagues and I have been rejected time after time. It is a sad reality that we have to ask our Demo-

cratic colleagues to help us end infanticide, but it is a fight we will continue until innocent lives are protected.

Fighting for life also means fighting for individuals who are victims of sexual abuse, rape, incest, and human trafficking. Mr. Speaker, that is why I introduced legislation to codify the new Title X abuse reporting rules, to ensure these victims are protected.

I hope to see these commonsense ideas signed into law and the lives of the unborn protected.

#### CONFRONTING ANTI-SEMITISM

(Mr. SPANO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to confront a cancer that has been rapidly spreading, and that cancer is anti-Semitism, here at home and around the world.

It is unsettling, and it is downright appalling. Day after day, I see new headlines about disparaging rhetoric and violence against the Jewish people.

The Anti-Defamation League reports that 80 percent of European Jews feel anti-Semitism in their country is increasing, and 40 percent live in daily fear of physical attack.

In 2018, here at home, there were 1,879 reported anti-Semitic incidents in the United States. Our Nation was founded on freedom of religion and diversity, and we must do everything necessary to preserve it.

To that end, today, the House passed H.R. 943, the Never Again Education Act, of which I am a proud cosponsor. It funds Holocaust education programs around the country.

Mr. Speaker, America cannot and will not become a breeding ground for hatred.

#### RECOGNIZING EAGLE SCOUT DANIEL PAOLELLO

(Mr. VAN DREW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, today, I recognize Daniel Paoello from Mullica Hills in south Jersey on his attainment of an Eagle Scout rank.

Eagle Scout is the highest rank obtainable from the Boy Scouts of America. Only a very small percentage of all Boy Scouts will ever make it to this prestigious recognition.

Eagle Scouts continue to be more likely to dedicate their lives to service throughout their entire lives, becoming future leaders in military, business, or politics, and joining the ranks of other Eagle Scouts like Neil Armstrong, Steven Spielberg, and Gerald Ford, just to name a very few.

I was proud to attend Daniel's Court of Honor ceremony earlier this month.

Mr. Speaker, I extend congratulations to Daniel, and we look forward to big things from him in the future.

We all look for heroes. We look to Washington. We look to celebrities. I know where my heroes are, and one of them, without a doubt, is Daniel. May God bless him.

#### CONGRATULATING VIRGINIA ON ERA RATIFICATION

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate leaders in Virginia for their historic vote to become the 38th State to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment today.

For decades, ERA advocates across the country have been fighting so that equality for women and men is constitutionally protected. The momentum behind the effort has never been stronger.

I have sponsored the Equal Rights Amendment for many years because I believe it is the only way to make lasting progress on the goals we consistently fight for, like equal pay for equal work, ending pregnancy discrimination, and combating gender-based violence.

The ERA is a legal foundation that can withstand changing political whims of legislators, judges, or occupants of the White House.

Women are long past due equal treatment under the law. We will persist until it is firmly guaranteed. We demand full equality now. We demand that it be spelled out in the Constitution. And you spell it E-R-A.

#### RECOGNIZING KAYLEE TOLLESON

(Mr. OLSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind America that Fort Bend County, Texas, is the ice-skating mecca of our country.

Here is Fort Bend's Tara Lipinski, the youngest woman ever to win a figure skating gold medal in Olympic history.

I regret that I have some bad news for Tara. She is about to become the second youngest woman to win a gold medal in skating.

Here is the soon-to-be youngest woman gold medalist. This is Kaylee Tolleson. She lives in Fort Bend County, just like Tara did. She has already won a gold medal—her life.

Last year, at 9 years old, young Kaylee found out that she had a cancerous tumor the size of a softball on her ovary. Kaylee fought to live. With the love of mom and dad; the miracle workers at Texas Children's Hospital; and her personal idol, Channel 13 weatherman Travis Herzog, recently, Kaylee rang a bell. She is now cancer-free.

Mr. Speaker, I invite all of America to watch Kaylee skate in the World

Olympics in 2026 in Milan, Italy. May God bless Kaylee, and we look forward to watching her on TV.

#### COMMEMORATING INTERNATIONAL HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOLDEN). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ZELDIN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the topic of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Speaker, tonight, over the course of the next hour on this House floor, Republicans and Democrats united are coming together for the 75th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz on International Holocaust Remembrance Day. For all of us, this is an extra special, extra personal moment.

□ 1945

Six million Jews, and millions of others, died during the Holocaust; 1.1 million people died at Auschwitz alone. Millions of lives were unfathomably cut short, tearing apart families, communities, and countries.

Thanks to the heroism of our Nation's Greatest Generation, with their strength, and their will, and their courage, good ultimately triumphed over evil.

There must be a permanent, never-ending, never-yielding commitment to never allow this form of hate and evil to ever rise again. This pledge must include combating anti-Semitism and anti-Israel hate wherever it rears its ugly head, and even when it disguises itself as legitimate.

Today, and every day, we must reaffirm our pledge, "Never Again."

For everyone who is watching at home, after votes, while we are here, at times we see Republican Special Orders and Democrat Special Orders; but this is an important moment in time for us to come together in this Chamber, united, Republicans and Democrats, as Americans, for humanity must ensure that this never happens again.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### COMMEMORATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIBERATION OF AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER) is recognized for the remainder of the hour.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today also to commemorate what is an anniversary we shouldn't have ever had to commemorate and be here for, again, the 75th Anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Mr. Speaker, I have been to the concentration camps. I have seen the train tracks where they brought in loads of people in railcars and they herded people like they were cattle. I have seen the ovens. I have seen the gas chambers.

Mr. Speaker, I saw where Dr. Josef Mengele performed experiments on people as if they were lab specimens; many of them women. It is something that we should never have experienced and should never experience again.

Mr. Speaker, today, we do remember what the gentleman from New York said, the six million Jews who tragically lost their lives in the Holocaust. To keep that mind-numbing number in perspective, if we were to take a moment of silence for every Holocaust victim, I would stand up here for 11½ years.

It is so imperative that we remember all of those who fought tirelessly to defeat the Nazi regime. With rising levels of anti-Semitic sentiment attacks spreading in the West today, we should emulate those brave men and women that my good friend, LEE ZELDIN talked about, the Greatest Generation who, in their spirit, they fought, and many of them gave all to combat and liberating those downtrodden by the Nazis, those families who were forever destroyed under the German Nazis; liberating them from anti-Semitism in all forms. Anti-Semitism needs to be defeated today.

So, Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today as we recommit ourselves to the protection of our Jewish brothers and sisters and the State of Israel against all those who seek to destroy them, no matter what form. Come what may, BDS, anti-Semitism, all of those, may God protect Israel and the Jewish people, as we proudly say; and remind our children—what I call the latest generation—who need to understand what the Greatest Generation knew, and that is that it can never be tolerated, never again.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of International Holocaust Remembrance Day.

Last week, I was honored to join the Speaker's congressional delegation to Poland and Israel, where we visited Auschwitz and participated in the Fifth World Holocaust Forum.

We cannot fight the scourge of anti-Semitism without remembering the horrors that can occur when hate is allowed to flourish. As we commemorate this important day, we remember those lost, and let the lessons from the Holocaust guide our work today.

As a co-chair of the House Bipartisan Task Force for Combating Anti-Semitism, I will continue to work with my

colleagues from both sides of the aisle to identify long-term solutions to this age-old problem.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL).

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, today, January 27, marks International Holocaust Remembrance Day and the 75th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau.

As the world pauses to remember the greatest tragedy in human history, we must recommit ourselves to opposing the murderous and racist ideology of anti-Semitism which led to the genocide and death of over six million Jews and 11 million political prisoners at the hands of the Nazi regime.

We must also remember our continuing responsibility to educate the world about the horrible truth of the Nazi atrocities and ensure the lives of those who were brutally murdered are never forgotten.

My fellow Kansan, General Dwight Eisenhower, who, at the time was the Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe, understood this responsibility. Upon receiving news of the concentration camps, he quickly visited for himself, stating: "The things I saw beggar description. While I was touring the camp, I encountered three men who had been inmates and by one ruse or another had made their escape. I interviewed them through an interpreter. The visual evidence and the verbal testimony of starvation, cruelty, and bestiality were so overpowering as to leave me a bit sick. In one room, where they were piled up 20 or 30 naked men, killed by starvation, George Patton would not even enter. He said he would get sick if he did so. I made the visit deliberately, in order to be in position to give firsthand evidence of these things if ever, in the future, there develops a tendency to charge these allegations merely to 'propaganda'."

After his visit, General Eisenhower ordered the concentration camps to be visited by thousands of soldiers stationed off the front lines, as well as hundreds of German civilians, journalists, Allied forces, and Members of Congress, to ensure the truth reached the public.

By the end of the war, the Nazi regime had succeeded in murdering one-third of the Jewish people in Europe. Its capacity to perpetrate absolute evil and hatred was on a scale never before seen.

Today, this hatred continues to manifest itself in different contexts and ideologies. Just in the past year, we have witnessed violent attacks and the murder of Jews at synagogues and other Jewish institutions.

Increasingly, we have watched as Members of Congress have promoted anti-Semitic slurs, stereotypes, and tropes, spreading lies about Jews controlling Congress in the media. It is the responsibility of every American to speak out against the hatred of these anti-Semites and educate others on the evil such hatred can bring.

While the Nazi's "Final Solution" is unlikely to ever return in the form of concentration camps, in the words of Auschwitz survivor, Primo Levi: "It happened. Therefore, it can happen again."

Every American across our great country would be wise to carry the same responsibility passed along by Eisenhower: To remember those who perished in the hellish nightmare of the Holocaust, to teach others their stories, and to ensure it never happens again.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER).

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Speaker, I am humbled to be here this evening to commemorate International Holocaust Remembrance Day and, this year, the 75th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz.

I would like to recognize all of my colleagues and fellow members of the Bipartisan Task Force for Combating Anti-Semitism for participating in this Special Order Hour; especially my friends, Congressman TED DEUTCH, Congresswoman DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Congressman LEE ZELDIN, for their excellent leadership.

Mr. Speaker, today we remember the six million Jews, and millions more murdered in the Shoah. We must always remember the Holocaust and recommit to learning the lessons of the attempt to eliminate European Jewry. We all have an obligation to teach future generations about this evil, and to pledge "Never Again."

This day is deeply significant to my family and to me. I am the grandson of a World War II veteran who fought the Nazis, and my wife's grandparents lost their entire family in the Holocaust.

It is critically important that we have come together to commemorate this solemn day, not just to remember the victims of the Holocaust killed by the Nazis in gas chambers and concentration camps simply for being Jews; but also because our history teaches us that we have a responsibility to confront bigotry, hatred, and intolerance wherever it can be found.

Therefore, we cannot, and must not, ignore the stunning rise in anti-Semitism and Holocaust denial across Europe, around the world and, increasingly, here at home in the United States, including the violent anti-Semitic attacks we have experienced in New York and New Jersey in recent months.

Furthermore, the mounting evidence that knowledge about the Holocaust is beginning to fade should alarm us. As Elie Wiesel said: "Indifference, after all, is more dangerous than anger or hatred."

According to a recent survey by Pew Research Center, too many Americans know too little about the Holocaust. For instance, less than half of all adult respondents knew that approximately six million Jews were killed during the Holocaust; and just 43 percent knew

that Adolf Hitler became chancellor of Germany through a democratic political process.

Unfortunately, these findings echo a series of surveys conducted in the United States, Canada, Austria, and France in recent years, which also found significant gaps in knowledge about the Holocaust.

We know how critical education, visiting a Holocaust museum, and meeting with survivors can be. That is why I am very proud to cosponsor H.R. 943, the Never Again Education Act, bipartisan legislation introduced by Congresswoman CAROLYN B. MALONEY and Congresswoman STEFANK, to help support Holocaust education across the country.

This legislation was endorsed last year by the bipartisan Problem Solvers Caucus and has been cosponsored by nearly 300 Members of Congress. And I am very pleased that the House voted to pass this legislation earlier this evening.

I also believe it is more important than ever for our government to commemorate the Holocaust and educate citizens about its history. That is why I worked with my colleagues, Representatives TED DEUTCH and BRAD SCHNEIDER, to ensure that our country properly remembers the horrors of the Holocaust as part of the United States' commemoration of the 75th anniversary of World War II.

Additionally, I am proud to be a cosponsor of the TIME for Holocaust Survivors Act, which would provide better care to approximately 80,000 survivors currently living in the United States.

Finally, I am deeply grateful for, and very proud to support the critical, ongoing work of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, the U.S. State Department's Special Envoy for Holocaust Issues and for Combating Anti-Semitism, and the Holocaust Survivor Assistance Program.

This past fall, a bipartisan group of Members of Congress visited the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum to tour the permanent exhibition.

As President Clinton observed at the opening of the museum: "One of the eternal lessons to which this museum bears strong witness is that the struggle against darkness will never end and the need for vigilance will never fade away."

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues from both sides of the aisle who have gathered here today to commemorate this very solemn day. Given the rise of anti-Semitism here at home and around the world, we need leaders willing to stand up now, and to stand together against anti-Semitism, and all forms of bigotry, hatred, and intolerance, which have no place in our country or world.

Together, as we talk to our families, when I talk to my children, we should always remember the victims of the Holocaust and take care of the survivors and their descendants.

May God continue to bless the United States of America, watch over them; and let us always remember.

□ 2000

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, today we stand in support of the international day of commemoration in the memory of those victims of the Holocaust. January 27 is also the day, again, 75 years ago, when Auschwitz was liberated, a day to remember the atrocities of the Holocaust so we may never allow such a horror to happen again anywhere on this planet. We must rededicate ourselves to ensuring that we confront evil and oppose all forms of anti-Semitism.

Mr. Speaker, inconceivably, some have the audacity to deny that the Holocaust happened. Others advocate for boycott, divestment, and sanctions in regard to our democratic ally, the State of Israel.

We have seen shocking anti-Semitic attacks waged against Jewish communities all over the world and even here in the United States. That is why I am so proud to join with my colleagues here in the House from both sides of the aisle in remembering our responsibility to confront indifference to evil whenever evil raises its head.

Last week, I met with friends from the American Jewish Committee back home in the district, and I learned that 25 percent of Jews are afraid to visit their place of worship or to proudly display their deeply held beliefs in public because they are concerned or potentially afraid for their safety.

Seventy-five years ago, the world saw this horrific revelation of the depths of human depravity. That is why, today, on the House floor, we stand united, together. Despite our potential differences, our religious traditions, our backgrounds, we stand united, together, to reiterate that anti-Semitism will not be tolerated, Mr. Speaker, and that Israel will always have the support of the United States of America.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today on International Holocaust Remembrance Day, the 75th anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz concentration camp, to honor the memories of the 6 million Jews and 5 million others murdered during the Holocaust and to tell the world that we will never forget. Today, we remember the lives lost during this incredibly dark period in human history.

Jewish children of my generation grew up seeing the dark numbers etched into the arms of friends, neighbors, and family. We heard the stories directly from survivors about the families they loved and lost, the unspeakable brutality they endured, and the freedom they felt so lucky to have secured here in America.

But today's children are the last generation who will have the opportunity

to see and hear for themselves the stories of survivors. It is, therefore, our responsibility to keep their voices alive, to tell their stories, to be certain they know this history, and, most importantly, to absorb the lessons of the Holocaust so we can prevent future evil, inhumanity, and brutality.

Sadly, we know that, in the United States today, fewer people are learning about the Holocaust. A Pew Research survey recently found that only 38 percent of American teens knew that 6 million Jews were murdered in the Holocaust.

At the same time that Holocaust education is declining, we see a significant rise of neo-Nazi and white supremacist movements being fueled by the ability to communicate online and a rise in anti-Semitic attacks in the United States and around the world.

If there is anything we can do to honor the lives of those murdered in the Shoah, it is to ensure that we don't allow time to erase their stories, their memories.

We can't just look back. We must apply the lessons learned from the Holocaust, as painful as they are, to fight against hatred, bigotry, intolerance, and to remember the words of Dr. King: "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

Our burden as policymakers is to make certain that we are engaged in that fight against hatred, bigotry, and intolerance. I pray on this day of remembrance that we honor those who suffered and died at the hands of Nazi Germany by standing up to injustice wherever we see it.

I thank my colleagues for their support on this somber day, and I urge Americans everywhere to never forget.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. KUSTOFF).

Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman for helping organize this evening.

Mr. Speaker, today, as we commemorate International Holocaust Remembrance Day and the 75 years since the liberation of Auschwitz, it is important that we honor the 6 million Jewish victims of the Holocaust and the millions of other victims of the evil Nazi regime—we honor their memory, we honor their bravery, and we honor their spirit.

It is also important that we pay tribute to the survivors who continue to share their stories to ensure that all of us, especially the younger generations, never forget the grave tragedy that took place. As Elie Wiesel said: "For the dead and the living, we must bear witness."

Sadly, the frequency and the scale of anti-Semitic incidents in our Nation and across the globe have increased, causing deep alarm. We must continue to speak up, and we must continue to play a role in shining a spotlight on the ugly resurgence of this hate.

Today, on the annual day of commemoration, my colleagues and I came

together and we passed legislation, the Never Again Education Act, which will ensure our children, tomorrow's leaders, are taught about the horrors of the Holocaust.

I appreciate my colleagues for joining me in being united in our mission to combat the rise of anti-Semitism around the world, as well as taking this time to honor the victims of the Holocaust.

We must take this opportunity to reflect on the past in hopes of preventing this type of evil from reoccurring. Let us remember those who perished in the Holocaust and pray that this never happens again.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER).

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER) for yielding. I thank all of my colleagues as we join today and we remember, as we rise in recognition of International Holocaust Remembrance Day, memorializing the genocide of more than 6 million Jews, including 1½ million children. This year's observance holds special meaning, as it is the 75th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz.

Auschwitz-Birkenau was the largest Nazi death camp, where more than 1.1 million people—men, women, and children—were brutally murdered. The Nazis sent many people, including political dissidents, intellectuals, Roma, and LGBTQ people to Auschwitz; but the vast majority, 90 percent of the victims, were Jewish.

Last week, I had the solemn and profound honor to visit Auschwitz with a bipartisan congressional delegation led by Speaker NANCY PELOSI. We walked through the gas chambers. We stood before the ovens built to burn up to 1,800 bodies each day. We visited the barracks where people slept five to a rack, three racks high. We saw what seemed like infinite piles of suitcases, shoes, eyeglasses, even human hair collected from the victims by their Nazi killers.

Notably, in a place representing humanity's greatest crime, where people were denied the ability to even pray to their God, we joined with our Polish hosts to honor the memories of the martyrs by reciting the Kaddish, the Jewish mourners' prayer.

At Auschwitz in the days that followed, we all asked ourselves: How could the Holocaust happen? Could it happen in today's world? And how do we ensure that such evil never happens again?

A key lesson of the Holocaust is that we cannot remain silent in the face of rising anti-Semitism. Right now, that lesson is more important than ever in the face of a dramatic increase in anti-Semitism around the world, including here in the United States.

In 2018, a gunman walked into the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh and killed 11 people. It was the worst anti-Semitic attack in our Nation's

history, but it was not the last: a synagogue in Poway, California; a kosher grocery in New Jersey; a Hanukkah celebration in Monsey, New York; across the country, a staggering increase in verbal and physical assaults, vandalism, and other acts of Jewish hate. The numbers are horrifying.

Globally, Jews are being told to not publicly wear a yarmulke or other outward symbols of their Jewish identity. Throughout Europe and increasingly here at home, armed guards are posted outside synagogues, Jewish schools, and community centers. Entire communities are living in fear.

We cannot remain silent. All of us, no matter who we are, where we live, or how we worship, all of us must speak out and condemn both anti-Semitic words and actions whenever and wherever hate raises its ugly head.

In the House of Representatives, we have and will continue to take action to confront anti-Semitism. Last year, the House passed the strongest resolution in our history to clearly state we reject anti-Semitic stereotypes and considered anti-Semitic acts and statements to be hateful expressions of intolerance that are contrary to American values. We passed a bill to secure \$90 million in funding to defend vulnerable houses of worship.

Congress continues to help fund the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum to preserve the memory, teach the lessons, and lead the work to stop future genocides. Today, this House passed legislation to increase our commitment to teaching the next generation about the Shoah.

Congress isn't just focused on anti-Semitism here at home. In 2016 and 2017, the House pressured the administration to fill the long vacant position of Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism. Finally, last year, President Trump appointed Elan Carr to this role to coordinate America's response to anti-Semitism around the world.

As for our trip, after visiting Auschwitz on Tuesday, our group flew to Israel to join delegations from 49 different nations, including 41 heads of state, at a historic commemoration ceremony at Yad Vashem on Thursday. In the largest diplomatic gathering in Israel's history, flanked by Kings, Prime Ministers, and Presidents, we spoke with one common voice to honor the memories of the 6 million people lost. We celebrated the survivors and the righteous gentiles who defied the Nazis to save thousands of lives, and we renewed our commitment to fight anti-Semitism now and forever.

Finally, before returning home, the group had the chance to meet with several Holocaust survivors and hear their stories. It is said that, by hearing the testimony of a living witness to the Holocaust, we are made witnesses ourselves. As the remaining survivors age, soon we will be at a point where we will have lost the last survivor's voice. We, the living, must work to preserve their stories for future generations.

Only by remembering the lives lost and speaking out against intolerance in our own time can we live up to our sacred promise: Never again.

We remember. We will live up to our promise: Never again.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I commend our bipartisan group of Members on this floor tonight to rise on Holocaust Remembrance Day to pay tribute to all those who were affected by the enormity, the calamity, and the horrors of the Holocaust.

Today marks the 75th anniversary of the liberation of the camp at Auschwitz on January 27, 1945.

"For ever let this place be a cry of despair and a warning to humanity, where the Nazis murdered about one and a half million men, women, and children, mainly Jews from various countries of Europe. Auschwitz-Birkenau 1940-1945."

Two years ago, I will never forget reading those words as I paid my respects on a visit to this enormous Nazi death machine. This side of humanity's greatest failure amongst millennia of human failure was a manufacturing facility. The Nazi's product: murder.

Laying a wreath at the death wall, kneeling in prayer before the memorial all failed to comfort the visitor from the nightmares imposed by the pile of shoes, a tiny sample of 43,000 pairs of shoes, or the fantasy of encouraged belongings from stacks of suitcases, or the physical horror of hair cut from the heads of those to be gassed.

□ 2015

Mr. Speaker, millions of Jews, Roma, Poles, and Serbs stepped off the trains there at Auschwitz, only days later to have their souls severed from their earthly forms.

Mr. Speaker, I share the concern and the voice of my colleagues today. I stand with friends on both sides of the Atlantic, urging rejection of anti-Semitism, rejecting the rising boycott and divestiture movement against Israel, and speaking the truth.

All of us on this House floor tonight are united in speaking that truth and voting today overwhelmingly to teach our children the truth of the Holocaust.

Never again, Mr. Speaker. Never again.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER) for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, when we remember the Holocaust, we look backward and forward. We look backward to remember those who perished, 6 million Jewish men, women, and children, every one of whom has a story and loved ones who

may have survived the horrors of the Holocaust but were left with the searing wounds of these losses. Many other people—Slavs, LGBTQ people, political dissidents, disabled people, and others—would lose their lives to Nazi terror before the war ended.

At the same time, we must look forward. We can't simply pledge "never again"; we must live "never again" day after day.

Why is this so important? Kurt Messerschmidt, a Holocaust survivor, recalled encountering a crowd of people in the aftermath of what we now call Kristallnacht, or the Night of Broken Glass, one of the most horrific anti-Jewish attacks in history.

Over 2 days in November 1938, mobs across Germany and parts of Austria and Czechoslovakia destroyed synagogues, Jewish-owned businesses, homes, schools, and cemeteries. Under instructions from the Gestapo, local authorities did nothing to stop the violence and destruction.

The crowd Messerschmidt came across was watching an older man who had been ordered by Nazi soldiers to clean up the broken glass outside his own store. Messerschmidt, who helped the man, would later say: "I am sure that some of the people standing there disapproved of what the Nazis did, but their disapproval was only silence, and silence is what did the harm."

Today, let us remember the danger of silence. We must loudly and consistently call out anti-Semitism in all its forms, whether it comes from our adversaries or our friends and whether it is promulgated intentionally or unknowingly. We must strive to do so in a way that truly fosters understanding.

Let us also recommit never again to allow people, any people, to be obliterated by otherness. Let us fight the rising menace of ethnonationalism across the globe, and let us do everything in our power to protect all those who have been deemed "other," from the Rohingya people of Burma to the Iraqi nationals in my own district facing deportation and grave danger.

Only when we have done this can we truly say that we lived up to our promise of "never again."

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE).

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Today, we remember one of the darkest chapters in our history, the Shoah, when 6 million Jews were brutally murdered in a genocide that left an indelible mark on humanity.

This year marks 75 years since the liberation of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Nazi death camp.

There alone, 1.1 million people, mostly Jews, were killed. Today, we remember them, and we say again: "Never again."

International Holocaust Remembrance Day serves as a reminder of what depravity humans are capable of

when we don't make it a priority to end hate and intolerance. We must remember the victims now and always, and that includes making Holocaust education a priority in our schools. I am thankful that today my colleagues and I passed legislation to do just that.

There is no place for anti-Semitism, racism, hate, or intolerance in 2020. I join with my colleagues today in saying: "Never again."

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for being here tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. SHALALA).

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Speaker, today, on International Holocaust Remembrance Day, we mark the 75th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau.

We remember the 6 million Jews, as well as millions of other minority populations, who were systematically murdered by the Nazi regime and its collaborators. We remember the families who were separated and the sacrifices made by those who protected Jewish lives.

Pure evil was committed against Jews, Roma, Catholics, LGBTQ individuals, people with disabilities, and others.

We honor the 10,000 Holocaust survivors who live in south Florida and the nearly 70,000 more who live around the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to honor my friend, Dr. Miriam Klein Kassenoff, who fled Nazi Europe as a child in 1941. An educational specialist for Holocaust studies at Miami-Dade County Public Schools and director of the Holocaust Institute at the University of Miami, Miriam has dedicated her life to educating the new generation of teachers and students about the horrors of the Holocaust.

Mr. Speaker, as we enter this new decade, we recommit ourselves to ensuring that "never again" means never again. We will never stop fighting virulent, hateful anti-Semitism and discrimination wherever and whenever it appears.

In this House, the people's House, we stand together, united against hate. We stand together in pledging "never again."

Never again.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for her comments, and I yield to another gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ).

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, today, we remember the 6 million Jews and millions of others who were systematically murdered in the darkest chapter of human history.

Last week, I had the privilege of traveling with a bipartisan delegation led by Speaker NANCY PELOSI to two nations forever interlaced into the fabric of Jewish history: the first, a monument to tragedy; the second, a beacon of hope.

In Poland at Auschwitz-Birkenau, we saw firsthand the painful cruelty of the Nazi regime. We walked the train tracks that transported innocent people to captivity and the gas chambers, which led to their cruel and inhumane slaughter.

After our time in Poland, I, like so many Jews escaping the horrors they experienced in Europe, traveled to the Holy Land with my colleagues. In Israel, we witnessed hope, the homeland of the Jewish people.

I continue to be inspired to see that such generational trauma experienced by our people could be harnessed into something as powerful as democracy.

At Yad Vashem, Israel's national memorial to Holocaust victims, we participated in a solemn commemoration to those who did not live to see a homeland that would be theirs. We heard the stories of the lives lost to hate and of the men and women who managed to survive that torture.

I represent one of the largest survivors of the Holocaust populations in the United States. As the last generation of survivors ends their twilight years, it is even more important now that we keep their memories alive and recorded for future generations.

In the face of rising hate and anti-Semitism at home and abroad, we all have a role to play in fighting bigotry wherever and whenever it rears its ugly head.

The legislation the House passed today, the Never Again Education Act, which provides teachers with resources to teach children the important lessons of the Holocaust and the consequences of bigotry and hate, is a critically important and vital step.

As co-chair of the Latino-Jewish Caucus and the Congressional Caucus on Black-Jewish Relations and a proud member of the Task Force on Combating Anti-Semitism, I am proud that we have all come together today to organize this Special Order in honor of International Holocaust Remembrance Day.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for making this a priority so that we could give voice to the notion of "never again."

Today, we remember to ensure that never again will the horrors of the past be repeated.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for being here for tonight's Special Order, and I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH).

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Texas for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am so honored to be here on International Holocaust Remembrance Day with colleagues, Democratic and Republican alike, who understand the importance of giving real meaning to the words "never again."

Standing at Auschwitz-Birkenau as we did with a bipartisan delegation last week, what you can't help but be struck by is the effort, the enormous

effort that the Nazis went to, to try to destroy the Jewish people, to wipe them from the face of the Earth. Yet, they failed.

The State of Israel is strong, the strong homeland of the Jewish people. In a world that Adolf Hitler could never have imagined, that the Nazis could never have imagined, Jewish Members of the House, like myself, have the opportunity like the one now to remind America why this is so important.

Like my colleague from Florida, Congresswoman WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, I represent a lot of survivors. Twice a year, our local Jewish family service organization has a program called Cafe Europa. They bring together the survivors from our community for lunch and the opportunity to socialize, to enjoy music, and to be with one another.

They sit the survivors at tables based on the communities in Europe that they came from, communities where the Nazis tried to eradicate all the Jews. Here they are now, most in their nineties, coming together, in this case in south Florida, with the opportunity to be with one another.

What is so remarkable is that at virtually every one of these meetings, there is a moment when a survivor from a community in Europe is able to reunite with another survivor from that community that he or she has not seen since before World War II. They have the chance to share their stories not just with each other, but they get to share their stories with all of us.

Some, like Norman Frajman, a dear friend of mine who lost 126 family members in the Holocaust, was clear when he said, in speaking about Cafe Europa: "We are disappearing, but when I see faces here, it does my heart good. There are still witnesses to this tragedy, and younger generations must learn of these atrocities that occur when hatred toward one another occurs. We must replace hate with love." Norman is right.

□ 2030

Sylvia Richter, also from south Florida, was at Cafe Europa and said this in describing what happened to her, she said:

My sisters and I were chosen by Dr. Mengele. I was forced to lie about my age and say I was 17 instead of 14. A female Nazi officer wiped black soot off her arm and told me it was my mother, father and siblings that she was wiping away and if I didn't keep lying, this would be me too. As she wiped away those ashes, she wiped away my smile. I never smiled again until 1946.

There are people in America, there are people in the world who deny the Holocaust. There are far too many people who don't know the details of what happened during the Holocaust, and, sadly, these voices, these survivors will not be with us for too many more years.

That is why this is so important today. That is why it is so important for all of us to come together, to pledge

“Never again” and to make it mean something.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the opportunity to be here today with my colleagues from both sides of the aisle. There is nothing partisan about standing up to hatred and bigotry and fighting anti-Semitism. That is what we are showing here tonight.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments, and I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Today, I had the opportunity to attend the anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz-Birkenau celebration that was held at the United Nations.

It was a stirring program with testimony from two survivors who told of the awful situation they had to survive, the loss of their parents, the atrocious conduct of the Nazis, and a systematic attempt to destroy the Jewish community.

There were survivors, a lady and a man, and the lady said: “Hitler did not win.” She had her family with her, and she said that her family is a sign that Hitler did not win. And he did not win.

But there is anti-Semitism in this world and in this country that is in greater numbers and greater volume and greater threats than any time since the Holocaust. We must stand up to it.

Many of the speakers talked about the importance of education and, indeed, that is important.

In 1984, I passed a Holocaust education program in the Tennessee Holocaust Commission, which exists to this day and is now a standing program. We need those programs in States, and we also need education in the classroom. The bill we passed today was important and good. But we need to do more than just talk about it.

When the Klan raises its ugly head in Charlottesville, Virginia, and other places, we have to condemn the Ku Klux Klan whose whole basis is against African Americans and against Jews because of their race and because of their religion.

Every person who is against anti-Semitism should be against racism, should be against all kinds of intolerance and discrimination because it starts with the Jews, but it never ends with the Jews. The Jews are, indeed, a canary—African Americans have been, too—of other problems in the society and the ugly head of racism and ethnic oppositions based on xenophobic conduct, so we have to be concerned.

When the Klan speaks up, we can’t say in any way at all that there are fine people among the Klan’s people. Nor can we do that with other groups. And when David Duke speaks up, we have to realize that David Duke hates Blacks and hates Jews and needs to be condemned by all people on both sides.

I want to read a quote that I saw on social media. I am not a big fan of social media. I use it to some extent, but much of it is hateful.

But this is from a man who goes by the name of Julius Goat. I think his real name is A. R. Moxon:

“Historians have a word for Germans who joined the Nazi party, not because they hated Jews, but out of a hope for restored patriotism, or a sense of economic anxiety, or a hope to preserve their religious values, or dislike of their opponents, or raw political opportunism, or convenience, or ignorance, or greed.

“That word is ‘Nazi.’ Nobody cares about their motives anymore.”

The motives which brought about the Nazi Party and the Holocaust need to be confronted in its nascent stages, and we need to do it when the Klan speaks, when David Duke speaks, and others.

So I want to thank everybody who has participated in this Special Order and Mr. WEBER for sponsoring it. It was an honor to be in New York with so many distinguished speakers, and an emotional program about the Holocaust. “Never again.”

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to my friends on both sides of the aisle for being here to express those sentiments.

Mr. Speaker, President Roosevelt said that December 7, 1941, was a day that would live in infamy. On this day, 75 years ago, a horrific infamy was revealed—one that should never have been allowed and one that should never ever be allowed.

Mr. Speaker, 6 million Jews and their families were subjected not just to a day of infamy, but a lifetime of the memory of that kind of infamy and the effect it had on their families. They will be remembering that horror for a long time. My friend from Florida talked about the people who come back and meet each other since before World War II.

Anti-Semitism, BDS, that kind of infamy should not be allowed anywhere at any time.

Mr. Speaker, let us covenant together that not now, not tomorrow, and not ever, never again will it be allowed. I yield back the balance of my time.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o’clock and 37 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 28, 2020, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker’s table and referred as follows:

3623. A letter from the General Counsel, Government Accountability Office, transmitting the Office’s legal decision concerning the withholding of security assist-

ance funds for Ukraine during fiscal year 2019; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3624. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the report on the operation of the Exchange Stabilization Fund for Fiscal Year 2019, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 5302(c)(2); Jan. 30, 1934, ch. 6, Sec. 10 (as amended by Public Law 97-258, Sec. 5302(c)(2)); (96 Stat. 994); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3625. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule — 2014 Quadrennial Regulatory Review — Review of the Commission’s Broadcast Ownership Rules and Other Rules Adopted Pursuant to Section 202 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 [MB Docket No.: 14-50]; 2010 Quadrennial Regulatory Review — Review of the Commission’s Broadcast Ownership Rules and Other Rules Adopted Pursuant to Section 202 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 [MB Docket No.: 09-182]; and others received January 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3626. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule — Reexamination of the Comparative Standards and Procedures for Licensing Non-commercial Educational Broadcast Stations and Low Power FM Stations [MB Docket No.: 19-3] received January 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3627. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Control of Firearms, Guns, Ammunition and Related Articles the President Determines No Longer Warrant Control under the United States Munitions List (USML) [Docket No.: 191107-0079] (RIN: 0694-AF47) received January 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3628. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 23-193, “Cottage Food Expansion Amendment Act of 2019”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3629. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 23-190, “Anacostia River Toxics Remediation Temporary Amendment Act of 2019”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3630. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 23-197, “Closing of a Public Alley in Square 369, S.O. 18003, Act of 2019”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3631. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 23-191, “Access to Body-Worn Camera Footage Temporary Regulation Amendment Act of 2019”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3632. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 23-202, “Detained Youth Access to the Juvenile Services Program Amendment Act of 2019”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3633. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 23-196, “Closing of a Public Alley in Square 5017, S.O. 16-24507, Act of 2019”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87

Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3634. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 23-192, "Certificate of Need Fee Reduction Amendment Act of 2019", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3635. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 23-195, "Closing of a Public Alley in Square 1445, S.O. 11-01980, Act of 2019", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3636. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 23-194, "Electronic Medical Order for Scope of Treatment Registry Amendment Act of 2019", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3637. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's FY 2019 Agency Financial Report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3638. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting three notifications of a nomination and an action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3639. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Rules of Practice and Procedure; Civil Money Penalty Inflation Adjustment (RIN: 2590-AB07) received January 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3640. A letter from the Attorney — Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Super Bowl 2020, Bayfront Park, Miami, FL [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0830] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received January 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3641. A letter from the Attorney, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Neches River, Beaumont, TX [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0614] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received January 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3642. A letter from the Attorney — Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Morro Bay Harbor Entrance; Morro Bay, California [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0963] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received January 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3643. A letter from the Attorney, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Ohio River, Owensboro, KY [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0820] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received January 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3644. A letter from the Attorney, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland

Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area; Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio Rivers, Pittsburgh, PA [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0118] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received January 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3645. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area; Thea Foss, Middle Waterway, and Wheeler-Osgood Waterways EPA Superfund Cleanup Site, Commencement Bay, Tacoma, WA [Docket Number: USCG-2018-0970] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received January 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3646. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area; Lake Washington, Seattle, WA [Docket No.: USCG-2019-0296] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received January 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3647. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations; Sector Upper Mississippi River Annual Recurring Marine Events Update [Docket No.: USCG-2018-1008] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received January 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3648. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Special Local Regulation; St. Thomas Lighted Boat Parade, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Island [Docket No.: USCG-2019-0945] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received January 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3649. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Straits of Mackinac, MI [Docket No.: USCG-2019-0965] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received January 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3650. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones; Waterway Training Areas, Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region Zone [Docket No.: USCG-2019-0765] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received January 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3651. A letter from the Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Mile Markers 229.5 to 230.5 Baton Rouge, LA [Docket No.: USCG-2019-0837] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received January 22, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York; Committee on Oversight and Reform. H.R. 964. A bill to amend the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 to require the development of ethics plans for certain transition teams, and for other purposes with an amendment (Rept. 116-382). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RASKIN; Committee on Rules. House Resolution 811. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3621) to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to remove adverse information for certain defaulted or delinquent private education loan borrowers who demonstrate a history of loan repayment, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 550) to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Merchant Mariners of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated and vital service during World War II (Rept. 116-383). Referred to the House Calendar.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. VAN DREW (for himself and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama):

H.R. 5678. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 relating to the responsibilities and functions of Chief Privacy Officer of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. KATKO (for himself, Mr. RICHMOND, and Mr. LANGEVIN):

H.R. 5679. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to limit to five years the term of the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection Agency of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. KATKO, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 5680. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to protect United States critical infrastructure by ensuring that the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security has necessary legal tools to notify entities at risk of cybersecurity vulnerabilities in the enterprise devices or systems that control critical assets of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5681. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to require hospitals to submit notice to the Secretary of Health and Human Services before closing all or certain units or departments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 5682. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to furnish hospital care and medical services to veterans, members of the

reserve components of the Armed Forces, and dependents who were stationed at Wurtsmith Air Force Base in Oscoda, Michigan, and were exposed to volatile organic compounds, to provide for a presumption of service connection for those veterans and members of the reserve components, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5683. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a national program to conduct and support activities toward the goal of significantly reducing the number of cases of overweight and obesity among individuals in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SARBANES (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. HOYER, Mr. TRONE, Mr. BEYER, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 5684. A bill to reauthorize the Chesapeake Bay Office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CONAWAY (for himself and Mr. BUTTERFIELD):

H. Res. 810. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Free File program has made vital contributions to the public; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H. Res. 812. A resolution making a technical correction to the SFC Sean Cooley and SPC Christopher Horton Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program Act; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. ROSE of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. WILD, Ms. PORTER, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. COX of California, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. NADLER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. TRONE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. DEAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. OMAR, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. DELGADO, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. MCBATH, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. BONAMICI, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SOTO, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SIREY, Mr. KEATING, Mr. CASE, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. HIMES, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. CLAY, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. SMITH

of New Jersey, Mr. PASCRELL, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. STANTON, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Ms. TLAB):

H. Res. 813. A resolution recognizing the 75th anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz concentration camp; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, Natural Resources, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MITCHELL (for himself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Ms. FOXX of North Carolina, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. BYRNE):

H. Res. 814. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of January 26 through February 1, 2020, as "National School Choice Week"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements, are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 5678.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18—To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Mr. KATKO:

H.R. 5679.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8—The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

By Mr. LANGEVIN:

H.R. 5680.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5681.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution under the Commerce Clause.

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 5682.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5683.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. SARBANES:

H.R. 5684.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution under the General Welfare Clause

### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 20: Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH.  
 H.R. 333: Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. GAETZ.  
 H.R. 344: Mr. COLE and Mr. KIM.  
 H.R. 366: Mr. MEEKS.  
 H.R. 369: Mr. CRAWFORD.  
 H.R. 587: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
 H.R. 619: Ms. MOORE, Mr. SOTO, and Ms. DELBENE.  
 H.R. 763: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
 H.R. 871: Mr. LEWIS.  
 H.R. 924: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. STEVENS, and Mr. VARGAS.  
 H.R. 943: Mr. SABLAN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. CHABOT.  
 H.R. 983: Mr. STANTON.  
 H.R. 1062: Mr. TAYLOR.  
 H.R. 1074: Mrs. BUSTOS.  
 H.R. 1109: Mr. TRONE.  
 H.R. 1128: Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 1133: Mr. HARDER of California.  
 H.R. 1140: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.  
 H.R. 1153: Mr. HARDER of California.  
 H.R. 1171: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Mr. HARDER of California.  
 H.R. 1220: Mr. KEATING.  
 H.R. 1266: Ms. PORTER.  
 H.R. 1329: Mr. ROUDA.  
 H.R. 1342: Mr. HARDER of California.  
 H.R. 1379: Ms. ESCOBAR.  
 H.R. 1400: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. FOSTER.  
 H.R. 1434: Mr. BURGESS and Mr. RUTHERFORD.  
 H.R. 1443: Mrs. TRAHAN.  
 H.R. 1521: Mr. KILMER, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.  
 H.R. 1652: Ms. TITUS.  
 H.R. 1730: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
 H.R. 1754: Mr. GOODEN.  
 H.R. 1766: Mr. KILDEE and Mr. COLE.  
 H.R. 1785: Ms. SPANBERGER.  
 H.R. 1873: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ and Mr. RYAN.  
 H.R. 1898: Mr. COMER and Mr. COX of California.  
 H.R. 1975: Ms. UNDERWOOD and Mr. TAYLOR.  
 H.R. 1997: Mr. STANTON.  
 H.R. 2001: Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. COOPER, and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.  
 H.R. 2010: Mr. CLINE.  
 H.R. 2148: Mr. NORCROSS.  
 H.R. 2153: Ms. WILSON of Florida.  
 H.R. 2164: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Ms. BARRAGÁN.  
 H.R. 2235: Mr. LEWIS.  
 H.R. 2314: Mr. DUNCAN.  
 H.R. 2402: Mr. QUIGLEY.  
 H.R. 2438: Mrs. AXNE.  
 H.R. 2456: Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. WILD, and Mr. DEUTCH.  
 H.R. 2478: Mr. DEFAZIO.  
 H.R. 2491: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.  
 H.R. 2571: Mr. CLINE.  
 H.R. 2577: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.  
 H.R. 2581: Ms. MENG.  
 H.R. 2616: Mr. SWALWELL of California.  
 H.R. 2651: Mr. SMITH of Washington.  
 H.R. 2682: Mr. COX of California.  
 H.R. 2711: Ms. PORTER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.  
 H.R. 2742: Mr. BISHOP of Utah.  
 H.R. 2748: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.  
 H.R. 2751: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.

- H.R. 2775: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.  
H.R. 2777: Ms. MCCOLLUM.  
H.R. 2795: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 2802: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.  
H.R. 2816: Mr. HARDER of California and Ms. SPANBERGER.  
H.R. 2868: Mr. RICHMOND.  
H.R. 2878: Mr. WOMACK.  
H.R. 2895: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.  
H.R. 2912: Mr. RYAN.  
H.R. 2953: Mr. VEASEY.  
H.R. 2974: Mr. RYAN and Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H.R. 2982: Mr. GRIFFITH.  
H.R. 2999: Mr. KHANNA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Ms. SPEIER.  
H.R. 3094: Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Mr. QUIGLEY.  
H.R. 3104: Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, and Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 3180: Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 3182: Mr. PENCE.  
H.R. 3332: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
H.R. 3373: Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 3374: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MALINOWSKI, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.  
H.R. 3381: Mr. LOWENTHAL.  
H.R. 3441: Ms. MOORE.  
H.R. 3456: Mr. PHILLIPS.  
H.R. 3509: Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. CLEAVER.  
H.R. 3550: Mr. BEYER.  
H.R. 3637: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.  
H.R. 3654: Mr. HASTINGS and Mr. MASSIE.  
H.R. 3663: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.  
H.R. 3668: Ms. BARRAGÁN.  
H.R. 3714: Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
H.R. 3742: Ms. BASS and Mr. DESAULNIER.  
H.R. 3749: Mr. SCHIFF.  
H.R. 3815: Ms. WILD, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.  
H.R. 3820: Mrs. HAYES and Mr. COX of California.  
H.R. 3916: Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 3961: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.  
H.R. 3962: Ms. ESHOO.  
H.R. 3973: Mr. HUFFMAN.  
H.R. 4100: Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 4107: Ms. PORTER.  
H.R. 4148: Mr. DEFazio, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. SARBANES.  
H.R. 4160: Mr. ROONEY of Florida.  
H.R. 4165: Mr. HASTINGS and Mrs. LAWRENCE.  
H.R. 4169: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 4208: Mr. GOSAR.  
H.R. 4216: Mrs. LAWRENCE.  
H.R. 4305: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.  
H.R. 4327: Ms. UNDERWOOD.  
H.R. 4331: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.  
H.R. 4348: Mr. NADLER, Mr. KEATING, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.  
H.R. 4351: Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 4371: Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 4393: Mr. HASTINGS.  
H.R. 4447: Mr. COLE.  
H.R. 4519: Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 4527: Mr. TED LIEU of California.  
H.R. 4540: Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. RASKIN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. TONKO, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.  
H.R. 4574: Mr. MASSIE, Mr. KILMER, and Ms. OMAR.  
H.R. 4578: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.  
H.R. 4579: Mr. TRONE.  
H.R. 4722: Mrs. BEATTY.  
H.R. 4782: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 4789: Mr. CURTIS.  
H.R. 4820: Ms. UNDERWOOD.  
H.R. 4901: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 4913: Mrs. LAWRENCE.  
H.R. 4926: Mr. BACON and Ms. PORTER.  
H.R. 4979: Mrs. BUSTOS and Ms. HOULAHAN.  
H.R. 4980: Mr. RUTHERFORD.  
H.R. 4995: Mr. MORELLE.  
H.R. 4996: Mr. WALBERG.  
H.R. 5010: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 5014: Mr. MORELLE.  
H.R. 5044: Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 5069: Mr. CONNOLLY.  
H.R. 5117: Mr. COSTA.  
H.R. 5175: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi and Mr. KELLER.  
H.R. 5178: Mr. PHILLIPS.  
H.R. 5198: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.  
H.R. 5199: Mr. DEFazio.  
H.R. 5243: Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 5251: Ms. JACKSON LEE.  
H.R. 5282: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.  
H.R. 5293: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.  
H.R. 5297: Mr. GOHMERT and Mr. WOMACK.  
H.R. 5299: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.  
H.R. 5319: Mr. DEFazio.  
H.R. 5340: Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 5343: Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 5376: Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. BALDERSON, and Mr. COLE.  
H.R. 5435: Mr. BEYER and Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 5485: Ms. ESCOBAR.  
H.R. 5490: Mr. CRENSHAW.  
H.R. 5556: Ms. HAALAND.  
H.R. 5559: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 5565: Ms. HAALAND.  
H.R. 5568: Ms. HAALAND and Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H.R. 5581: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois and Ms. BARRAGÁN.  
H.R. 5592: Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. BONAMICI, and Ms. ADAMS.  
H.R. 5596: Mr. WILLIAMS.  
H.R. 5598: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. NEGUSE, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
H.R. 5599: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Mr. PETERS.  
H.R. 5602: Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. LYNCH, and Ms. STEVENS.  
H.R. 5619: Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 5626: Ms. NORTON, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H.R. 5650: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 5659: Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 5669: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 5671: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana and Mr. YOUNG.  
H.R. 5675: Mr. MASSIE.  
H.J. Res. 2: Mr. KEATING.  
H.J. Res. 6: Mr. DUNCAN.  
H.J. Res. 48: Mr. NEGUSE.  
H.J. Res. 50: Mr. DUNCAN.  
H. Con. Res. 52: Mr. LEWIS.  
H. Con. Res. 84: Ms. HAALAND and Mr. KILMER.  
H. Res. 60: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.  
H. Res. 114: Mr. RIGGLEMAN.  
H. Res. 242: Mr. NEGUSE.  
H. Res. 486: Mr. BALDERSON and Mr. BUCSHON.  
H. Res. 512: Mr. BURCHETT, Ms. OMAR, and Ms. HAALAND.  
H. Res. 621: Mr. SHERMAN.  
H. Res. 672: Mr. SWALWELL of California.  
H. Res. 678: Mrs. LESKO.  
H. Res. 714: Mr. TRONE.  
H. Res. 716: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.  
H. Res. 720: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.  
H. Res. 745: Mr. BERGMAN.  
H. Res. 751: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.  
H. Res. 752: Mr. COHEN.  
H. Res. 763: Mr. COHEN.  
H. Res. 791: Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. COLE, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. WATKINS.  
H. Res. 792: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.  
H. Res. 797: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.  
H. Res. 803: Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. RUSH.  
H. Res. 806: Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. BEATTY, and Ms. SCANLON.  
H. Res. 808: Ms. LOFGREN.  
H. Res. 809: Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. ROUDA.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PRIOR TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT OF THE 116TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

## HOUSE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT PRIOR TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President, prior to sine die adjournment of the First Session of the 116th Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following date, he had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

December 30, 2019:

H.R. 150. An Act to modernize Federal grant reporting, and for other purposes.

H.R. 777. An Act to reauthorize programs authorized under the Debbie Smith Act of 2004.

## SENATE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT PRIOR TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President, prior to sine die adjournment of the First Session of the 116th Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates,

he had approved and signed bills of the Senate of the following titles:

December 24, 2019:

S. 737. An Act to direct the National Science Foundation to support STEM education research focused on early childhood.

December 30, 2019:

S. 151. An Act to deter criminal robocall violations and improve enforcement of section 227(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, and for other purposes.

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● This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT OF THE 116TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

## ENROLLED BILL SIGNED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, after sine die adjournment of the First Session of the 116th Congress, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker on January 9, 2020:

H.R. 2476. An Act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure nonprofit facilities from terrorist attacks, and for other purposes.

## BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AFTER SINE DIE AD- JOURNMENT

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, after sine die adjournment of the First Session of the 116th Congress, reported that on January 6, 2020, she presented to the President of the

United States, for his approval, the following bills:

H.R. 1424. An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure the Secretary of Veterans Affairs permits the display of Fallen Soldier Displays in national cemeteries.

H.R. 2385. An Act to permit the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a grant program to conduct cemetery research and produce educational materials for the Veterans Legacy Program.

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, after sine die adjournment of the First Session of the 116th Congress, further reported that on January 14, 2020, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 2476. An Act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure nonprofit facilities from terrorist attacks, and for other purposes.

## HOUSE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT AFTER SINE DIE AD- JOURNMENT

The President, after sine die adjournment of the First Session of the 116th Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates, he had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

January 7, 2020:

H.R. 1424. An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure the Secretary of Veterans Affairs permits the display of Fallen Soldier Displays in national cemeteries.

January 17, 2020:

H.R. 2385. An Act to permit the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a grant program to conduct cemetery research and produce educational materials for the Veterans Legacy Program.

January 24, 2020:

H.R. 2476. An Act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure nonprofit facilities from terrorist attacks, and for other purposes.

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